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Oberlin

ALUMNI

MAGAZINE

In this Issue

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New Life for an Old Calling

Oberlin Alumni Council Meets

News of 216 Oberlin Alumni

LETTERS FROM OBERLIN ALUMNI

Response to a Class Agent's Letter

Detroit, Michigan.
February 13, 1940

Dear Ginny:

... I do want to answer you right away. You see, I thought your letter was wonderful because it was so friendly and newsy and chatty, all at the same time, and I know that writing letters of that type isn't very easy.

... It's true about the place becoming dearer as the years pass, and I am actually thrilled how the word "Oberlin" becomes a pass-word into the nicest circles. I just had an experience with that recently when I joined the local women's music club. I mentioned to the Membership Chairman that I graduated from Oberlin, and she had, too! She turned out to be the very best friend a person ever had, because at once she started introducing me to her friends, who are all the kind of people you like a lot, and now I feel really at home here.

Ginny, I am rambling on, but it was so good to hear from you!

Sincerely yours,
Edith Lyman Kuether, '37

"Please write,
'She Will Never Give Anything.'"

February 29, 1940.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

At the turn of the century, when Oberlin was one if not the last stronghold of Puritanism, so stern, so religious, so everything opposed to joyful living, I was dropped into its midst. Oberlin at that time had two standards—scholarship and religion. I was a good student, emerging with a Phi Beta Kappa key, and I never broke rules although I did manage to have a good time, notwithstanding the gloomy atmosphere.

The Dean of Women was a Dr. Luce, who tarried there a very few years before seeking a haven in Germany. I understand, now, why she went to Germany to establish her school for girls where, no doubt, some of the most ardent Hitlerites were trained. Fate was unkind to consign her so soon to her reward and not give her an opportunity thoroughly to enjoy the present orgies.

She was supported by the famous Ladies' Board—not Women, mind you! They were Ladies—females off of whom had been erased all traces of feminine charm. Their responsibility was almost too much. They, bowed down by the sinfulness of youth, must sit in judgment on each girl's actions. If Dante had only known them, he would certainly have taken them with him on his trip through Hades. How they would have enjoyed the just punishments awarded to each and every sinner!

The story grows too long. In my senior year, through much circumstantial evidence, I was brought before the Ladies' Board. In vain I protested my innocence. Useless—How they enjoyed my suffering! When I said to Dr. Luce, "I don't feel that I have done anything," the Ladies' Board mournfully shook their heads until their dingy hats slid off their uncombed hair, and moaned, "Such depravity in one so young."

I was put on probation for the last few months of my senior year

What has Oberlin done since?—pursued me unrelentingly, begging me to give of my meager rations to enrich this helpful institution. I maintain that the debt is on the other side. I ought, long ago, to have sued this hall of learning for personality injuries received at its hands. I am, however, too magnanimous.

When you have recovered from the horror of this treatise, please cross my name off your roll and write, "She will never give anything."

Sincerely yours,
A—B—C

Oberlin, Ohio
March 1, 1940.

Dear Mrs.

... The Oberlin of today is very different from the one which hailed you before the Ladies' Board for something which, in all probability, would today seem quite innocuous. And it is the new Oberlin which we alumni hope to assist through our Alumni Fund! So many of us feel that Oberlin stands for things today which we cherish, and which are threatened as never before—freedom of thought and speech, of scientific inquiry; a college centered around a fine library and laboratories, rather than an athletic stadium. Will you give this idea whatever consideration it seems to deserve?

I was glad to have your letter and hope to hear from you again.

Cordially yours,
Carroll K. Shaw

In Defense of
"College Propagandists"

Madison, Wisconsin.
February 21, 1940.

Mr. George Everson:

May I discuss some of the things you say in your article "College Propagandists" in the February, 1940, issue of the Oberlin Alumni Magazine?

Perhaps I should quote a Nazi letter to myself which neatly expresses your own conclusions about this war, the Nazis and ourselves, though not in such literate terms. My Nazi correspondent, a German-born American citizen (who calls the President "that thing seating (sic!) in the White House" and assures me that Hitler is a "Man," our Man) who puts it this way: "It would be much better if native Americans mind their own business and clean their own house. There is plenty of dirt in it, yes, plenty!"

You say, "Out of this European crisis greater freedom will come." Judging by the rest of what you say, you must somehow expect freedom to come through the victory of the Germans and Russians in the complete destruction of the British Empire. When you imply this, you are fulfilling one of the chief Nazi hopes.

Their present (Nazi) objective in neutral countries like our own is to make us violently anti-British, and to immobilize us mentally, spiritually, and morally, while they work. That has been their routine everywhere. We are to call all honest opinion, reached in the face of what seem to be the basic facts of political and moral history, "propaganda." Because Dr. Jaszi and President Wilkins believe that the British Empire is still a great and valuable institution, in spite of its faults, and because they believe that it is fighting a battle against forces bound to destroy civilization, you call them "British propagandists" in a way designed to discredit them. And if I were to follow the Nazi technique, I would automatically call you, because of your opinions, a "Nazi propagandist," which I do not do.

But I know that you are taking exactly the stand that the Nazis most highly recommend—along with the exclusive reading of the Hearst press as being the only even half-way reliable press in our country. And I know that thousands of other honest Americans are taking the same stand. They start with the false atrocity



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stories in Belgium—they use those stories as a basis for going completely blind to the terrific crimes and crises of our own day. And they end up with the sort of thing I heard a few weeks ago, when a young, highly intelligent American woman, a graduate of Smith College, asked two missionaries whom we were meeting here and who have been living back of the Japanese lines in China, "Is it true that the Japanese are doing those dreadful things to the Chinese? You see, I don't believe a thing I hear!" If anyone were to ask me what is my definition of Nazi propaganda at work on quite unconscious victims in this country, I should say that that is it, in a nutshell.

Have you ever compared the Versailles Treaty with Germany's treaties of Brest-Litovsk and with Rumania, made when Germany was winning the World War? Have you ever tried to imagine what sort of treaty a victorious Germany would have made with an aggressor which had physically destroyed one-third of her country besides having drawn the whole world into war and slaughtered millions? The Versailles Treaty may not have been wise, but it was wise and just compared with any treaty the Kaiser's Germany ever made. And where are the Nazi treaties with conquered Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland—all of whom Germany attacked? They simply don't exist; and I cannot see any possible basis for believing that there would have been any treaties at all with France, Britain, Belgium and the rest, after a World War won by Germany. Then, as now, Germany's idea of "domination" is master-slave states, the Germans masters, the rest of us slaves. If you doubt this, read Ludendorff and Hitler—and look at Bohemia and Poland today.

I wonder if you have read Hermann Rauschnig's books: *The Revolution of Nihilism* and *The Voice of Destruction*? Rauschnig was a good Nazi until he saw where Hitler was actually going, with the great mass of the German people solidly behind him (and the Russian people too) once they had the world sufficiently disarmed, confused, and befuddled to let them make clear headway. Have you read Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein's *Conquest of the Past*? Loewenstein is a member of one of the oldest and most German of families; twelve of his ancestors were rulers of the Holy Roman Empire. Have you read Thomas Mann and his daughter Erika on the subject of Hitler and Nazi Germany, and the meaning of them? All of these books are written by "Aryan Germans," people far more German than Adolph Hitler himself. You cannot accuse them of being "Jewish propagandists," or of inventing "atrocious stories." Have you read G. E. R. Gedy's *Betrayal in Central Europe*? You owe it to yourself to read it, and the others.

The English people indeed do not have "a patent on democracy" and I cannot see that they ever say they do. But isn't there a huge difference between the kind of domination that the British Empire has exerted during the last century and the kind of domination that the Germans are at present capable of and plan for the future? Have you read *Mein Kampf*? Do you know what it was like in Belgium and those huge parts of Russia which Germany acquired during the last war before she was finally defeated and driven away from her booty? Do you know what it is like in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland today, judging from what occasionally leaks out? No correspondents are even allowed into the two latter parts of the Third Reich. As Churchill said after Munich, "The lights are going out." (And at Munich, by the way, apropos of Germany's rights in the Balkans, didn't Great Britain give Germany the Balkans on a silver platter at that conference, as economic "lebensraum," all for herself?) Have the British destroyed the religious and cultural life and the civil liberties of the people she has "dominated," even in India? Has she followed ill-gotten victories like the Boer War with the annihilation of a whole people and brutal consolidation of

(Continued on inside back cover)

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OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. 36, No. 5

Editor

CARROLL K. SHAW, '28

Campus News Editor

MICHAEL KROUSE, '39

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Officers of the Oberlin College Alumni Association

President, Louis S. Peirce, '28; First Vice President, Mrs. Ruth Bullock Boynton, '08; Second Vice President, Charles W. Ferris, '08; Treasurer, Trafton M. Dye, '06; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice Lockwood Andrews, '21; Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Jessie Raine Portmann, '18; Marcus M. Kalbfleisch, '16; Robert J. Kilmer, '32; Chairman of Junior Council, Robert F. Weber, '35; General Alumni Secretary, Carroll K. Shaw, '28.

Member of American Alumni Council



"Okies" on the Road: "California here we come!"

The croak of the alarm clock awakened me in the damp of the morning. I shivered as I drew the thin cotton blanket over me and reached out for my trousers. They were soaked with the heavy dew that came from the irrigation ditches. My shirt and socks were clammy with it; it hung in the air thickly. I heard another alarm clock in the tent nearby, which jolted me from dozing off, and I remembered where I was—in a field in California, in a make-shift "Okie" camp, with the migrants who pick the fruit that is shipped east in impersonal board boxes with exotic labels. I remembered that I was a migrant among migrants, a prune picker.

My match flared in the darkness. It was four o'clock, and I could hear a rustling in the tent where the family was getting up and dressed. I drew on my sopping wet pants, and drew off my other clothes from the prune box where they had lain all night. I could hear Ben grumbling from the tent. Ben was the father of the family, and it was his job to awaken the kids. His wife was already up, nursing her seven-months' old baby. Bud, the fourteen-year-old boy, was clinging to his covers. He was tall for his age, but thin. His diet was poor. Ben was yelling at him, "Git the hell up and make thet fahr, boy!" The babies began to cry, and I heard Jo, the mother, crooning softly to them in the dark.

There was a slow sunrise, and in the coming of the light I could see the outhouses—one for women, and one for men, each with two stools. They served the hundred people in the camp. The outhouses smelled for yards away. When I got to the men's outhouse, I realized that it was full and that many were waiting. The odor was penetrating. I gulped my breath and went back to the tent, thinking that a good outhouse, properly disinfected, could be

WITH THE DISPOSSESSED IN CALIFORNIA

by Alexander Brooks, '42

built for only ten dollars—but there were only two outhouses for a hundred people.

When I got back to the tent there was a little fire burning in the old stove, a fire so small that I couldn't warm myself by it. Jo, the mother, was busy mixing flour and water for biscuits. Ben was dressing slowly. The three younger children were still sleeping, clutching the covers tightly. They cried when Ben woke them. One baby had an eye disease. He couldn't open his eyes at all in the morning. They had to be washed open; sometimes they didn't open for hours. The family didn't know what was wrong. They couldn't afford a doctor.

Helen, the fifteen-year-old girl, was dressing in another part of the tent; Ben was washing himself in the bucket. I washed, too, as well as I could, splashing the dirty water which we had to haul from the other side of the squatter camp. It was still too dark for us to see so we had an oil lamp for guiding our movements.

We sat down to the table in the light of the oil lamp. Jo was putting the food on the table—a big frying pan of gravy, water, fat and dough—a smaller frying pan of bacon "ends," or scraps, meat usually bought for dogs, big hunks of fat, with invisible lean. It was all we could afford. The "biscuits" were raw dough, barely baked. The method of eating was to take a bacon scrap, cover it with gravy, swallow it quickly, and stuff the mouth with doughy biscuit,

washing this all down with rancid coffee from an old tin can—all this done as quickly and painlessly as possible. The food stuck in my throat. While we ate breakfast the sun was rising, and when we finished it was light. I could see the hurry-scurry of workers in other tents. I heard the painful exhaust of old "jalopies" and saw them pull away from the camp with sleepy passengers.

"We're late," Ben called, and we swallowed the last bit of food and ran out to the old Studebaker. Jo and Helen were packing food into a bag for our lunch. We were joined by a group of workers asking for a ride, and soon there were fourteen of us, plus the dog. We drove five miles, on the way meeting workers who were walking to the orchards from our camp. We gave as many rides as we had room for in the antiquated car. The rest walked grimly in the half-light of early morning.

We reached the orchard. Jalopies were parked in a clearing by the side of the road. A light truck, loaded high with buckets and ladders, was there and we rushed toward it, grabbing buckets and ladders and heading for the nearest prune trees.

Workers were already hoisting ladders and furiously picking the tiny plums. We were assigned to a "set" of trees to work on and, attaching our buckets to limbs, we began to pick. Sometimes the plums are knocked off the trees, in which case the worker gets sore knees picking them off the ground. Today the prunes were the "picking

Last summer Alexander Brooks went to California and lived and worked with the migratory workers who are the subjects of John Steinbeck's novel "Grapes of Wrath." On the basis of his experiences with these people who harvest the West Coast's seasonal crops, Brooks wrote a thesis which won for him the Jerome Davis Industrial Research Fellowship, awarded annually "to the student who has actually worked with labor during one or more summer vacations and has made the greatest contribution to the increase of mutual understanding and co-operation in the field of industry." The present article is based upon parts of his thesis. Brooks is a Sophomore from Philadelphia.

kind;" we were forbidden to shake the trees, and supposed to handpick every last prune. When, later in the day, I shook my tree the foreman told me the next time I was caught I would be fired.

The prunes were heavy on the tree and I picked fast. When I filled the first pail, or "lug," I put the prunes in a box. They filled one third of the box. They had taken about twenty minutes to pick. I was being paid 9 cents a box. I had, then, earned three cents in the first twenty minutes. Each 9-cent box holds fifty pounds of prunes.

I finished the lower limbs of the tree and climbed the ladder to the upper limbs where the going was harder. The prunes were harder to get at. I was working much slower, and when the hour was up, I realized that I hadn't yet filled my 9-cent box. The family had picked three boxes, and Zelvis, a boy whom we had picked up, had filled one and a half.

The family consisted of Ben and Jo, Helen, Bud, two small children (four and three), and the baby. The three children played in the dirt while we worked. The baby had a blanket, but it crawled into the irrigation ditches; Jo, who was busy picking, never noticed. Often, however, she took a little time off to feed the baby at her breast. In the midst of my own working I would stop for a short time and hear her crooning to the baby while it fed hungrily.

One of the younger children helped pick prunes off the ground, working spasmodically for an hour or so, then running around. As the sun rose the day got hotter. We needed water, and the four-year-old was sent to fetch it from a supply a half-mile away. It was alkali water, heavy and poor-tasting, and it was not cool, but merely lukewarm. It didn't refresh, and most workers refused to drink it, preferring to bring their own. But we had none and had to drink it.

When it was ten-thirty, there was a noon heat. I had worked since 5:30 and hadn't quite picked four boxes. The fastest man in the field, where about 600 were working, had nine boxes. In the four hours he had made 81 cents, slightly over 20 cents an hour. In the heat, the children who had been working hard began to dawdle listlessly, but Bud, Helen and Jo worked on harder than ever. Ben was working slowly. When I asked him why, he said it was his heart.

The boxes for the family were piling up, however—already there were sixteen piled in rows along the side of



Eighteen-Year-Old Mother

the road. There was a sort of good-natured competition between the family and another family across the way. The families worked as highly synchronized units—not a moment or movement was lost. I marvelled at Jo's capacity for work. She had been up since four o'clock, had spent the morning making breakfast and lunch, and nursing the baby. Yet she was working as hard as the rest.

It was eleven o'clock when we saw troops of workers heading for their cars and joking about lunch. We decided to knock off for lunch ourselves. We exchanged information about the number of boxes picked. I was hot, and so full of alkali water that all appetite was gone, although I had worked hard all morning. For lunch there was California sardines, tomatoes and bread. Everyone ate ravenously while I rested under a tree. Later I went with some boys over to a nearby melon patch from which we stole a few melons. This the migrants don't condemn; sometimes they even encourage petty thievery of this kind. It is retribution, they feel, when they can get anything off of a California farmer who so thoroughly exploits them.

After lunch, we changed sets of trees, and I found myself next to a Mexican family. Not infrequently Mexicans are found picking prunes, but usually they are relegated to "stoop labor," that is, labor which requires the worker to be on his knees, or to bend down constantly. This particular Mexican was Americanized and spoke only English, although his stolid wife, who was suckling a child, grunted in unintelligible Mexican. The children, five, spoke English. They ranged from four to thirteen years, four boys and a girl. All were picking at great speed, the father acting in the same capacity as the catcher on a baseball team, "talking

"Work hard all day . . . Live like pigs!"



it up" constantly, keeping the tired children picking, encouraging them with offers of bicycles and ice cream cones, threatening them with beatings, cajoling them, and warning them of dire results if they didn't work hard. His tongue and hand were never still. He was a fast picker, and drove his children at fever pitch. In the course of a few hours, all but one of the children were spanked vigorously and sent back to work harder than before. For a child to lag a few minutes was the signal for a desperate appeal, "Pick! Pick! Pick!" sometimes repeated ten times over. Often he would indulge in colorful profanity.

While he picked, this cynical, hard-working Mexican explained his views of children. He considered them useless burdens (despite the fact that his children were bread and butter to him), and claimed that he expected his children to leave him as soon as they were old enough to run away from home, leaving him penniless. I don't doubt his forebodings. He was a Simon Legree, if I ever saw one! No foreman had to drive him. In fact, the foreman isn't necessary to drive the migratory worker, for payment is according to the amount of work done. The family works as hard as it can, because the money is badly needed. The foreman does check up to see that the trees are picked clean. (The worker must return to the tree he hasn't picked clean, and get the less accessible fruit.)

The smell of sticky and fermented fruit began to fill the mid-afternoon air. The sun grew intensely hot, beating down on workers' heads. All morning the workers had been too intent on their picking to talk or sing much. Now they began to sing cow-boy songs, and the Mexican carried on a furious line of banter with his neighbors in the next set of trees. To the Mexican's views on the ultimate disintegration of his family, the Texan countered with the story of his own family—so closely knit that when one member decided to migrate to California, all 22 of them left in two cars and a truck, with six dogs and a cat.

Later in the afternoon the going was slower and even greater drudgery than before. I was no longer fresh, but hot and tired. Our picking was spurred on by the desire to finish our sets and get in a certain number of boxes by four o'clock. It is necessary to time a "set" strategically in order to finish on time, for a worker doesn't dare leave a set of trees—four in a square—unfinished when he leaves. I've known cases of families finishing sets by oil-lamp light. All workers usually try to quit at four, which means eleven hours of work if one arrives at five, as we did. Sometimes workers work less, often more.

Ten hours is the normal, less than that a laughable luxury schedule.

It was 4:30 when our sets were completely picked clean, and we headed, dog-tired, hot, and our morale at low ebb, for the car. I had picked 12 boxes in ten hours—\$1.08, or approximately ten cents an hour. Zelvis had picked 16 boxes, and had made \$1.44, or 14.4 cents per hour. The family had picked 48 boxes for \$4.32, or an average of 14.3 cents per hour for each of the three pickers. The income of the family of seven was then \$4.32, out of which was to come food expense for four adults, three children, including a special diet for the baby and the mother, expenses for the car such as gas and oil, repairs, and numerous small things.

We all piled back into the car. One boy brought with him a bucket of prunes for canning "at home." We left the orchard completely picked. On our way home we picked up a man who had been picking in a different orchard, for a different contractor. He told us he'd been paid seven cents a box there. His orchard was owned by a large corporation. Ours was a small farmer. We learned that when a flood of men turned up at his place the wage had gone down from nine cents to seven cents per box. Jo was still nursing the baby. The children were tired and sullen, and we spoke little on the trip back. An air of extreme depression filled the car. We were all tired, hot and weary in mind and spirit, and hungry! Jo was indomitable as usual, grim and game. She smoked a cigarette which she had rolled with great relish and then began to joke with Ben, who drove.

Jo got the brunt of it—she worked hard in the field all day and did the "housework" after we got home. The men rested after the day's work, but Jo didn't rest. She had to take care of the children, tidy up, cook supper, nag Ben into keeping clean. Keeping clean is hard. The body is drugged with fatigue, and the worker doesn't give a damn whether or not he is clean. Not all women work as hard as Jo did. Many of them stay at home while the men work in the fields. Many, like Jo, work side by side with their men. Had Jo not worked, the family would have starved.

The reaction to coming home after a day's work in the heat and dirt, to a hot and dirty tent, is bitter. There is only slop to eat for supper and there is nothing to do but go to bed after that. There is no recreation, no chance to relax. Ben spoke to me about it, expressing himself simply and eloquently. "Work hard all day long," he said. "Dirty, tar'd, hongry. We bleed our hearts out ever'day. What do we git? Can we take a bath and git clean? No.

Can we rest on a clean bed or sofy? No. Can we go to a show or listen to the radio? No. Can we read? What in hell do we git for the work we do? Nothing! We're not living! We're jest existing—like pigs!"

He was right. The migratory workers do exist "like pigs." This first day of work in the fields made it a sober realization. I had seen with my own eyes a pitiful thing—an entire group of workers mercilessly exploited, living an animal existence in the richness that is California. For a summer I became, in effect, an okie, and I studied the problems of the people, piecing together a tragic story, but finally emerging with a hope for the future, a hope that is implicit in Steinbeck's book "The Grapes of Wrath."

Who Are the "Okies"?

What forces had brought these people to California, to such misery and discouragement? What forces had converted self-respecting and prosperous farmers into shiftless migrants, without permanent jobs, without homes, without hope? There are over 350,000 migrant agricultural workers on the Pacific Coast. Most of them come from the southwest—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas—at least 25% of them come from Oklahoma alone. In their home states most of them were individualistic farmers, rooted to the soil, many of them independent, some of them renting their land. Many of them had bank accounts—their wives belonged to bridge clubs—they kept spic and span homes which they were proud of, and they worked ceaselessly on the land, from which they were driven by two irresistible forces, one more spectacular than the other, the least spectacular cause the most deadly.

There was the Dust Storm of 1935, the great drought of that year which ruined much of the farmland in the southwestern area. Thousands of families were "burned off" and "blowed off" their land. Green fields became arid, river beds became miniature swirling dust storms. This was a violent act of nature which the farmers had no way of controlling or combatting.

But another, man-made, force which drove the farmer from his land was mechanization, the use of tractors where tractors had never before been used. Technological unemployment began to have significance for the farmer as well as for the industrial worker. The importance of the tractor in the farm-scene can best be realized by these comparative figures: in 1920, in Texas, there were only 9,000 farm tractors. In 1937 there were 99,000 tractors, a huge increase. When it is estimated

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

ALUMNI COUNCIL MEETS

Proposes Change in Trustee Elections Votes Gift to College

The semi-annual meeting of the Oberlin Alumni Council on February 22 featured spirited discussion of two important subjects presented for consideration by this governing board of the Alumni Association. The first concerned the report of a special committee recommending certain changes in the procedure for electing alumni members to the College Board of Trustees; and the other subject concerned the uses to which the \$1,000 gift of the 1939 Alumni Fund should be put in meeting special needs of the College.

Revision of Trustee Election Procedure

For some two years a special committee of the Alumni Association has been studying the workings of the procedure by which alumni elect six members of the College Board of Trustees. The committee made a preliminary report in June, 1939, and its principal recommendations were approved by the Alumni Council. More recently, the committee has been working with the sub-committee of the College Board of Trustees which is charged with matters of this nature, and both groups found themselves in substantial agreement.

Essentially, the principal weaknesses of the present election procedure are connected with the nomination of candidates. A study of past elections reveals that (1) About half as many ballots are cast for nomination as in the final election; (2) On the nominating ballot, the retiring Trustee invariably receives the largest vote, most alumni automatically voting for the incumbent to succeed himself; (3) Few alumni vote in the nominating election—the percentage varying from 10% to 35%; (4) Candidates nominated by as few as four votes have been placed on the final ballot, it has never taken more than 38 votes to nominate the lowest of the five names which appear on the final ballot.

The special committee has therefore given thought to methods of nominating candidates which might insure a careful consideration of possible candidates, without at the same time impairing the democratic principle. It is not planned to change the present method of electing trustees by mail ballot sent to every graduate, bearing the names of five duly-nominated candidates.

The present method of nominating candidates for election to the Board of Trustees by alumni is as follows:

- 1 Each year the Secretary of the College mails a primary or nominating ballot to all graduates, together with a leaflet giving information concerning present members of the Board, the alumni on the Board, and those elected by alumni. The alumnus-voter writes on the ballot the name of his nominee, and returns the ballot.
- 2 The five nominees receiving the highest number of such votes then become the candidates. The College Secretary then mails out to all graduates the final ballot bearing the names of the five candidates, together with a leaflet containing brief biographical sketches.

Louis Peirce, '28, President of the Alumni Association, speaking for the special committee, reported three alternative methods of nominating candidates which had been discussed with the sub-committee of the College Board of Trustees, and explained the views of the several Trustees concerning the proposals. After discussion of the proposals, the Alumni Council finally voted to recommend to the College Board of Trustees that the by-laws of the College be changed to provide that candidates for election by alumni to the Board of Trustees be nominated as follows:

- 1 Instead of all five nominees for Alumni Trustee being selected by preliminary ballot, only two be selected by this method; the remaining three nominees to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association.
- 2 Instead of designating only one nominee on the preliminary ballot, each alumnus be permitted and requested to designate a first and a second choice.

Gift to the College From the 1939 Alumni Fund

Trafton M. Dye, '06, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, reported that there was available for a gift to the College the sum of \$1,000 from the proceeds of the 1939 Alumni Fund campaign. Louis S. Peirce, '28, President of the Association, then presented the recommendations of the Executive Committee that this gift be used for

one or more of the following projects, both of which had been suggested by the College administration in a list of ten special needs submitted by President Wilkins:

- 1 Laboratory equipment, especially microscopes for the departments of Zoology and Botany.
- 2 Purchase of a portable sound motion picture projector, primarily for classroom use, but also to be generally available for all college activities.

Fred M. Warner, '07, suggested that part of the gift be made available for improvement of "Rec" Hall, recreation center of Oberlin students, and asked Miss Eleanor Frear, of the social committee of the Oberlin Student Council, to explain the function of "Rec" Hall and the improvements planned.

After considerable discussion of the various projects, the Alumni Council voted that \$1,000 be given to the College to be used:

- 1 To purchase a portable sound motion picture projector,
- 2 To purchase laboratory equipment, preferably microscopes, to the extent of approximately \$300, and
- 3 Any sum remaining after the above purchases to be used for the improvement of "Rec" Hall.

The appropriation for "Rec" Hall brought many appreciative comments from students. The *Oberlin Review*, student newspaper, reported the action of the Alumni Council on the front page, and commented editorially upon the gift, saying in part: "Elsewhere in this edition appear two stories, one about the history of 'Rec' Hall and one about the gift made by the Alumni Council last Thursday to enlarge and redecorate 'Rec' Hall . . . With the additions planned by the social committee, partly financed by the gift from the Alumni Council, a real start will have been made in the basement of the Men's Building toward the student union which Oberlin needs very badly. We, therefore, would like to hand a large bouquet to the alumni, and more directly to the Alumni Council, for the part they are playing in improving present facilities."

At the close of the Council meeting, President Peirce reported that the Executive Committee had approved a plan whereby, with the cooperation of the College, the May issue of the *Oberlin Alumni Reporter* will be sent, not only to every Oberlin graduate as at present, but also to the 16,000 former students who for some seven years have not received regular news of Oberlin College. It is hoped that many former students will thereby be encouraged to come back and enjoy Commencement events next June.

Pulling strings to make a living is more than a well-worn phrase for two recent Oberlin graduates. They are actually fulfilling this saying with their Folk Tale Marionette Theatre.

Since the Fall of 1937, Oberlin and the puppetry world have been watching the work of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Milovsoroff. Their success in bringing to life Slavic folktales through the media of one of the world's oldest arts has captivated audiences throughout the country.

This is getting ahead of the story. Basil was born in Siberia in the Altai Mountains near the Mongolian frontier. Four years later his family moved to Vladivostock; here during the last war years he made his first acquaintance with America. It was not the America of the "pale faces" that he came to know. It was the Red man, the Indian, that became the center of his interest. As a youngster, Basil spent many a day and late evening devouring the Russian translations of Fenimore Cooper's *Deerslayer*, *Pathfinder*, *The Prairie*, and *The Last of the Mohicans*. These tales were then recreated by the little Russian "Indian" covered with war paint and feathers as he brandished his wooden tomahawk and shot primitive arrows in the back yard or nearby cow pasture. There he would reconnoiter, fight imaginary foes, and study the intricate maze of cow tracks.

Later came the intervention period when Eastern Siberia was occupied by foreign troops. Among them Basil saw, for the first time, real "pale face" Americans. The Revolution lasted in the Russian Far East until the end of 1922, uprooted thousands of Russian people from their homes and scattered them in every direction beyond the Russian border. Basil at 17 found himself among thousands of hungry, homeless Russian people in Manchuria.

For a year he stayed in a small border settlement on the Manchurian side, getting food and shelter for a time by loading freight cars with 200-pound sacks of soya beans for nine hours a day; then by working part time as stoker, shoveling coal into hot furnaces; and helping with the scout work in the settlement.

In 1924 he went to Harbin, a metropolis of North Manchuria, teeming with Russian refugees all seeking some way to make a living. After six months of desperate effort to find something to do, he found a job at the local Y.M.C.A., where he soon became a secretary in the Boy's Department. From the General Secretary, H. L. Haag of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the only American on the Harbin Y.M.C.A. staff, Basil learned much about the United States. Finally in 1927, after

a lengthy correspondence between Haag and Michael Hoffman (Oberlin 1907) of Berea College, Berea, Ky., he came to Berea. There under the protective guidance and never-to-be-forgotten kindness of both Michael and Molly Hoffman, '10, he got his first American wings. He transferred from Berea in 1928 to Oberlin, where he worked his way through school. He was graduated from Oberlin in 1932 and spent the next two years getting his Master's Degree in Political Science.

In the meantime while working at Talcott, he became acquainted with Georgia Taylor, '30. This "kitchen romance" as Basil calls it, culminated in marriage in 1931 after Georgia had spent a year teaching in Albania.

When Basil started to look for a teaching position in 1934, he found that opportunities were very few.

But Basil had another card. At the time it appeared to be a "two spot", but it turned out to be a real "trump." He had always had a leaning toward wood carving. At Berea he had gained some experience in the carpentry shop. Later in Oberlin, while walking through

the "Arb," he had found a stick of curious shape. After a little carving, "a face came out of it." This treasured carving now serves as a window prop. And it also served to—but let Basil tell the story.

"It was in 1934 that I succumbed to this incurable disease, 'puppet-mania.' The germ got me at a show given at the Oberlin Art Museum by Miss Julia Severance and Miss Permelia Allen, '05. It was a little Southern Russian story about a straw ox. I must say that I was really easy prey for the bug. As an undergraduate and a graduate student, I had made a bit of money by carving characters from Russian folk tales and selling them. Also I was laying plans to translate for publication a tale illustrated with photographs of wood-carved episodes. 'The Straw Ox' suddenly made me realize that here was a wonderful way to really recreate the beautiful old tales; the characters of the tale could move, talk, and things could actually happen.

"In about three months the first puppet tale, 'The Two Blind Beggars,' was ready. It was a Russian peasant



NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD CALLING

by Allen M. Bailey, '36

Oberlin College Publicity Office

tale depicting two miserly, blind rogues, and their undoing, recreated in two scenes with the two blind beggars, a young peasant lad, an old beggar-woman, a bird, a bee, a cat, and a mouse, all animated by Georgia and myself. The premiere performance was given at the Oberlin College Art Museum on December 18, 1934.

"The most valuable thing, of course, was the experience. It gave me a peculiar method that became the basis of my subsequent professional work in puppetry. Being ignorant of accepted ways in the field, I approached the production of 'The Two Blind Beggars' as a creative problem of the same nature as that of my woodcarvings, but of much larger scope. That is, instead of attempting to carve into a small peasant figure a meaning, there was a whole story, a whole little world to create, to bring to life. I later discovered to my good fortune that, without my own method, I would have fallen into accepted conventional dull patterns characteristic of so much of the present-day puppetry."

After familiarizing himself with a new story and the analysis of its possibilities as a "show," Basil roughly sketches the number and nature of puppets and scenes. With this rough draft he proceeds to carve the puppets. After they have assumed form, Georgia dresses them while Basil is working on the sets. It then takes about two days to write the script which later is revised on the basis of suggestions and developments which come out of the rehearsals. A preview showing before a small group of friends followed by the tryouts on summer audiences—boys and girls in New England camps—finally makes the finished production ready to go on the road for the following winter season.

Basil believes in putting personality into his puppets. Each one is an individual with his own voice, walk, and appearance. Strangely enough the very handsome and very beautiful puppet characters are the hardest to perfect. Too often they are likely to turn out "insipid."

Although the first production in 1934 had some ragged parts, it was enthusiastically received by the Oberlin faculty and students. This at least was a start in the real profession of Basil and Georgia. The first few years were confined to appearances in near-by towns, but as demands came in for appearances further afield, and as the requests increased in number, Georgia finally had to give up her position in the Oberlin College Secretary's Office in 1937 in order better to handle the business affairs, costuming, and feminine parts of the production.

Last year the Milosoroffs toured



Georgia Dresses the Puppets which Basil has Carved Out;
Both Operate the Strings and Speak the Lines

twenty-four states making appearances at art museums, children's theatres, private and public schools, colleges, women's and men's clubs, and lyceum courses. This year they are touring the East and mid-West before similar groups.

Between engagements this year Basil and Georgia are now working on their seventh production. This consists of a group of short sketches and involves some thirty-four characters. It includes sketches of Spanish, Russian, and Chinese folklore, Simple Simon, and one of Grimm's Fairy Tales. In this production Basil is temporarily abandoning the string control from above for the rod control from below. Since there are several ballets, rods will permit better control of the feet. Eventually he hopes to produce a cycle of Slavic tales which will represent the folklore of different Slavic people such as the Czechs, Serbians, Poles, and others. He also desires to experiment with every type of puppet.

The Milosoroffs find that adults as well as children enjoy the puppet productions. The children, of course, go for the action. One of the best "action" scenes came in the "Tale of Tsar Sultan" in which the Prince killed the Wicked Wizard who had assumed the form of a Falcon. The Prince, armed with his bow, shot an arrow, which must have had some magic element, for as the Falcon flew wildly around the stage sensing the impending doom, the arrow circled in the wake of the Falcon, and after an exciting chase, pierced the Falcon's heart.

Incidents such as these call for artistic humor and imagination. This, Basil believes, comes as a refreshing note to the adults who have been tired out by the sophisticated material of the stage, screen, and radio. Disney has sensed this "fatigue" and has given a new concept of entertainment to the screen.

It may be this imaginative flair, too, which has been responsible for the success of Basil's ballets and animation of vegetables and flowers in this year's production of "The Hut on Chicken's Legs." This play, in contrast to his previous productions, subordinates the "human" actors and gives prominence to animals, insects, and plants. The other current production is "The Rabbit and the Fox" in which animals are attired in human clothes.

Basil believes that puppetry is on the upgrade in the United States. Although there are relatively few professional companies, thousands of amateurs have puppetry as their hobby. Grade schools and junior highs are forming puppet clubs to bring together the work of the English and Art Departments, and to give artistic experiences to the youngsters. Basil and Georgia heartily approve of this trend.

"We are trying to use the puppets in the fanciful roles they are best fitted for," he says. "People look silly doing this type of acting, and too many puppet shows fail because they imitate human productions such as Shakespearean drama. Puppets can present the purest form of make-believe."

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 2)

UNDER THE ELMS

Co-eds Pretend and Pay; Professors Play

Oberlin women enjoyed their quadrennial opportunity to become the aggressors when a Leap Year Dance was held at the Men's Building on February 24—and it looked as if most of the men enjoyed it too. The dance began just after the game in which Oberlin defeated Mt. Union. The size of the crowd milling about to get into the dance indicated to what an extent the women had taken advantage of their opportunity. Rules and regulations for the affair stipulated that the women must invite the men, call for the men, and foot the bill. Rumor had it that some unscrupulous males made their escorts buy them milk-shakes and three-decker sandwiches after the dance. One freshman men's house had a bell-boy on duty in the hall to summon the boys when the girls called for them. The women got an idea of what it's like for the man when he has to fill his pockets with aids to feminine vanity, for the men made their dates carry combs, electric razors, and shaving-brushes. The theme for the decorations at the dance was "We Got Our Men," and the members of the committee in charge of the dance dressed like Canadian "Mounties." Most of the women sent their dates corsages, and each man was given a calla-lily as a favor at the dance.

Second great Leap Year event was a banquet held at Talcott Hall on February 29, at which co-eds entertained professors. The unfortunate waiters who served up the feast had to wear skirts below their white coats. Besides entertaining their professors at the banquet, many co-eds invited faculty men to breakfast or lunch at one of the students' coffee-houses. Thrill of the day was the sight of Dr. Jaszi sipping a "coke" in the Varsity Restaurant.

Forensic Union Hits Record in Debate Program

Debates and discussions of headline news are occupying the Forensic Union this semester. Mr. J. Jeffery Auer, head of the Department of Public Speaking is grooming his debaters to discuss such questions as "What is America's role in world affairs today?", "Should the United States follow a policy of strict isolation?", and "Should the Federal Government suppress the Nazi Bund and the Communist Party?"

During the first semester twenty-seven members of the Forensic Union travelled a total of seventeen hundred miles to debate before more than five thousand persons.

Hales Tablet Unveiled at Women's New Gym

A plaque in honor of Lina Rosa Hales, as a memorial for whom Mr. G. Willard Hales of Chicago gave the new Hales Gymnasium for Oberlin College Women, was unveiled February 12 by Miss Carmian Forbush, '40, president of the Women's Athletic Association. President Wilkins presided at the occasion. Following the unveiling there was an informal house-warming. The plaque bears the following inscription: "To honor his Mother, Lina Rosa Hales, who coveted for her children and for the youth of America physical vigor, intellectual keenness, and spiritual insight, this building has been erected by her son, G. Willard Hales, 1939."

Freshman Counsellors Announced for Next Year

At a meeting of freshman men on February 26, Dean E. F. Bosworth announced the names of the men who will serve as counsellors to freshmen during the year 1940-41. Mr. Robert E. Dixon, '37, will again have charge of the Men's Building. Under him in the

Men's Building he will have Harry Drypolcher, '41; William Poteat, '41; Stan Bennett, '42; Lawrence Fay, '42; and John Purves, '42. John Carlisle, '42; William Crecraft, '42; and Michael Krouse, '39, will have charge of the three freshman houses on North Professor Street. (See cut.)

Met Basso Reaps Leap Year Reward, Puzzled but Game

Two Oberlin co-eds, Betty Benner and Ann Wetzel, both freshmen, entertained Ezio Pinza, handsome basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, at supper following his concert in Finney Chapel last month. Pinza had some difficulty understanding what was expected of him but agreed to go with the girls to have a snack at the Campus Restaurant. There they ate corn-flakes before the singer left to drive back to New York. Pinza objected when the girls paid the bill, but when they explained that it was their Leap Year privilege, he remarked to his accompanist, "If we had girls like this in New York to take us out every night, we'd be in the money!" The party ended abruptly when their dormitory matron telephoned to ask if there were some students there "with that singer." Both girls said calmly, "He was very nice."

New student club looks toward teaching profession

Oberlin students who plan to teach in elementary and secondary schools after graduation recently formed a chapter of the Future Teachers of America, junior branch of the National Education Association. It is the second chapter to be chartered in Ohio.



Upper Classmen Who Will Guide Next Year's Freshmen
Rear: Drypolcher, Carlisle, Krouse, Poteat; Center row: Purves, Bennett, Crecraft;
Front: Fay, Dixon

Already the Samuel Reed Hall Chapter has a small library of its own, including valuable books and a complete set of Personal Growth Leaflets published by the National Education Association. The club plans this year to make a study of the library in the small high school, with actual surveys of nearby schools being made by the students. Officers are: Mary Elizabeth Barber, '40, president; Ralph Knapp, '40, vice president; and Lua Syckes, '40, secretary.

Faculty committee promotes interest in use of visual aids to instruction

A committee of the faculty, under the chairmanship of Professor Robert S. Fletcher, '20, of the History department, has been studying the possibilities for greater use of visual and auditory aids to instruction in Oberlin. Under its sponsorship, the College is planning an exhibition of all such teaching aids in the Allen Art Building on March 18-23. Manufacturers and distributors of teaching aids are being invited to demonstrate their equipment for the benefit of members of the faculty, and high school teachers from nearby schools. Exhibits are being planned with special reference to use of such equipment in college courses.

Equipment on display will include portable sound motion picture projectors, reflectoscopes, slide projectors, stereopticons, slide film projectors, micro-film projectors, radio facsimile equipment, up-to-date types of maps and charts and graphs. It is expected that out of such an exhibition, faculty members and other interested persons can learn much of recent developments in the equipment field which might be useful in their courses.

Ohio's legislature gives Oberlin a new headache

New buildings are seldom erected without unexpected difficulties cropping up to plague everyone concerned. Oberlin has been congratulating the Women's Physical Education Department, and Mr. Robert Cutler, the College's superintendent of construction, over the successful solution of the many problems which arose in connection with the construction of the splendid new Women's Gym.

But last summer, soon after completion of the building, and before funds were available for purchase of the special bleachers which were to accommodate spectators at events in the gym, Ohio's legislature passed a law which prohibited the installation of folding bleachers in new buildings except as they were permanently anchored to the wall. Because installation of such bleachers would narrowly restrict the use of the big gym in the new building, it does not seem desirable to purchase bleachers of this type.



When Oberlin Students Observed Leap Year

An Ohio school has contracted for the type of rollaway folding bleacher which had been planned for Oberlin's new gym, and theirs will be a test case which will be carried to the courts. But until that case has been settled, or until the State code is modified by further legislation, the new Hales Memorial Gymnasium will be without adequate facilities for seating large crowds. The annual all-star "Yale-Princeton" basketball game will have to be played to a restricted crowd in the new gym this year.

Intercollegiate Peace Conference Looks at Post-War World

The Oberlin Peace Society sponsored an intercollegiate peace conference on February 12 and 13, acting as host to delegates from Wooster, Lake Erie College for Women, Ohio University, Western Reserve, Antioch, Otterbein, Ohio Wesleyan, Wittenberg, Flora Stone Mather, Western, Marietta, and Heidelberg.

The conference was opened by Dr. Thomas Wenner, '26, Professor of Political Science at Western Reserve, who spoke on "Aftermath, 1918." Dr. Oscar Jaszi of Oberlin discussed "Aftermath, 1942." The following day, Dr. Max Lerner, former editor of the *Nation*, now Professor of Political Science at Williams College, gave an address in Finney Chapel entitled "Place in Chaos," and later the same day he spoke in the King-Bosworth Room on the subject "Out of Chaos." "We are living in an age of streamlined witchcraft," said Dr. Lerner. "Ideas

have become weapons for the selfish purposes of classes and individual adventurers." He spoke at length of the breakdown of nations, cultures, beliefs, and unities coincident with the rise of the totalitarian states. He warned against the growth of skepticism in the democracies, pointing out that there is a relation between such skepticism and "the nihilism which is inherently a part of Fascism." In commenting on the possibility of revolution in Central Europe, Dr. Lerner said, "The peoples must have something not only to revolt against but to revolt for;" and he concluded, "When we have made democracy effective, we will have dealt a death-blow to a lie."

Olympian Contains Faculty Writing

The winter number of the *Olympian*, campus literary magazine, was published on February 22. Included in this issue of the magazine was an article by President Wilkins on "The Poetry of Carducci" and a story by Professor R. A. Jelliffe called "Adieu, Kind Friends." The staff printed a story, "Adventure for Charidemus," by Paul MacEachron, '39; and Ian McGreal, editor of the *Olympian*, contributed an interesting editorial on American Literature.

Rhoda McCulloch Speaks on Risks of Democracy

Miss Rhoda McCulloch, '10, Editor-in-Chief for the Publications Staff of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., warned Oberlin students on February 8 that there is "no short cut to the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

BOOK SHELF

Books Received

Bartlett, Robert M., '21. *They Did Something About It*. N. Y., Association Press, 1939. 155 pages. \$1.25.

Life sketches of ten contemporary men and women, each a leader in some progressive movement. Included are: Nehru, Byrd, Margaret Sanger, Edouard Benes. Especially stimulating when used with young people.

Forbush, Bliss, Acad. '13-'15. *Toward Understanding Jesus*. Published by the Friends School in Baltimore, Md., 1939.

Gulick, Luther H., '14, and Modley, Rudolf. *The New York Primer; a picture book for the more easy attaining of an understanding of New York's school problems*. (N. Y.) Regent's Inquiry, 261 Broadway, New York City, 1939. 46 p. 25 cents.

Hill, Norman L., '17. *The Background of European Governments; readings and materials on the organization and operation of the major governments of Europe*. 2nd ed. N. Y., Farrar & Rinehart, 1940. 692 p. \$2.75.

Lutz, Harley L., '07. *Getting a Living: the foundation of economic society*. 687 p. bibliog., illustr., maps and diagr. Evanston, Ill., Row Peterson, 1940. \$1.80. An 11th or 12th grade textbook on practical every-day economics.

Millikan, Robert A., '91. *Cosmic Rays; three lectures, being the revision of the 1936 Page-Barbour Lectures of the University of Virginia and the 1937 John Joly Lectures of Trinity College, Dublin*. N. Y., MacMillan. 142 p. \$2.50.

Raine, William M., '94. *Riders of Buck River*. Boston, Houghton, 1940. 269 p. \$2.00. One of Mr. Raine's popular series of Western stories.

Wittke, Carl F. *We Who Built America*. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1939.

In this work Dr. Wittke has given us with careful scholarship a long-needed estimate of the non-English immigrant stock in the United States. The sufferings and hopes which led them to come, their trials in passage, their founding of new homes, and above all their rich contributions to the new land itself are sympathetically, yet objectively portrayed.

Dr. Wittke has used many types of sources: specialized secondary works on particular immigrant groups, state and federal documents, many newspapers, a few published letters and diaries, and general histories. The footnotes are ample, but a bibliography would greatly aid the reader wishing to use the

book for reference purposes. More letters, diaries, and other intimate human documents (preferably manuscripts, if available) would be helpful, especially for the very important chapter on "Culture in Immigrant Chests" (contributions in the arts, the professions, manufacturing, and business). Also one misses certain old familiar faces. Michael Pupin is there, but not Jacob Riis, Edward Bok, Louis Adamic, and many others.

By and large, however, Dr. Wittke has given us social history at its best. The style is clear, the organization good, and most importantly the book has pace. It gets somewhere. The author is not afflicted with the usual malady of the social historian: namely, the tendency to sit down beside the road and tell pretty little anecdotes.

can standpoints. The potato famines in Ireland, post-Napoleonic depressions, the revolutions of the 1820's, '30's, and particularly 1848-'49 on the Continent were most decisive on the other side; the siren call of fertile Western lands constantly becoming cheaper and at last free under the increasing political pressure of a growing Western vote, the opening of transportation by river, Great Lakes, and Erie Canal, and the lurid promises of steamship and railroad companies on this side. The "Old Immigrants," except for the Irish, largely went West and helped make it truly a land of opportunity.

The "New Immigrants" on the other hand came mainly to work in factory and mine. Also they were largely from southern and eastern Europe, rather



Lily Sung, '21, and her Family
... subject of her book reviewed in this issue

As to major divisions the book is conventional: (1) the colonial period, (2) the old immigration (ending for some reason at 1880 instead of the usual 1890), (3) the new immigration and nativism. All told, 27 separate groups are considered. As might be anticipated, an overwhelming majority, 23, are European. Two are Far Eastern (Japanese and Chinese), one is Near Eastern (Armenian), one Latin American (Mexican).

During the colonial period the author finds the Dutch, French Huguenots, Scotch-Irish, and Germans exercising little influence on the prevailing English political institutions. On the other hand, a deep impress was made upon colonial social, economic, and cultural life. For example, the religious diversity featuring these groups was a major cause for the development of religious toleration in this country.

The causes for the "Old Immigration" of the late 18th and first three quarters of the 19th centuries are considered from both European and Ameri-

than northern and western. With them came new problems in education, political control, concepts of law, and fierce antagonisms of older groups with higher standards of living. With the "New Immigration" came the real Americanization problem, the real test of "the melting pot." The questions of recurrent Nativism, whether "Know-Nothing," A.P.A., or Ku Klux Klan (first and second) are only outward manifestations of deep-seated inner bitterness between the Old and New Americas.

The writer spent many deeply profitable hours with this new work on our most vital problem, certainly our most deeply rooted. Dr. Wittke has caught successfully and put between two covers that precious something we call the American spirit, the essence of the spirits of many foreign lands. If we would understand our national selves we should read this book and profit by the author's insight.

Robert D. Gregg, '23
Carnegie Institute of Technology

Sung, Lily, '21, and Edwards, Eva D. *Ling Ling, Child of China*. 1939. San Francisco, Harr Wagner Publishing Company. 217 p. illustr. Guide for pronouncing Chinese names. \$1.25.

This book is written primarily for fourth grade children, and is for school-room use, but will be of interest to older and younger children. It is the story of an American girl who visits Chinese friends in their Chinese city home, and who has fun adopting their style of living. Through stories that are told and trips that are taken by the family, a good general understanding of Chinese life is gained. The profuse illustrations make more vivid to the reader the settings of the stories.

The stories themselves are basically autobiographical, being told of the family of the Chinese author, who was Lily Amabelle Soo-Hoo when she was a student at Oberlin. Her husband, William Zu Liang Sung, '21, is Dean of St. John's University in Shanghai. The book grew out of a shipboard acquaintance between Mrs. Sung and Miss Edwards which developed into a lasting friendship and the undertaking of the book.

An interesting feature is a simple explanation of the Chinese characters used in writing. One boy is said to have exclaimed, "They are like a code. They mean something. Not like our old spelling!" (With which he had had some difficulties!)

Lytle, Victor V., '12. *Theory and Practice of Strict Counterpoint*. Oliver Ditson Co., 222 p. index. Distributed by Theodore Presser Co., Philadelphia. 1940. \$1.75.

The general principles of strict counterpoint can be stated in a few concise paragraphs. The vocal style on which it is based reached its culmination in the works of Palestrina 300-odd years ago. And many times 300-odd books have been written on the subject. Some authors attempt to clarify and commend, others would modify and "modernize," still others frankly offer the student their own "personal prescriptions" and warn him that a study of ancient methods has no place in this brave new world.

Then why a new book on such an old and already much-discussed subject? It is a fair question. Well, for one reason, precisely because of such a multitude of "personal prescriptions," we have a confusing diversity of pronouncements as to what is good, what is bad, what is passable, and so on. Is it any wonder that teachers disagree, while the conscientious student (the patient) anxiously wonders what a course of "contrapuntal treatment" is likely to do to him? Yes, there is still room for a good book, and here we have it. A glance at the bibliography,

Under the Elms (Continued)

democratic way of life." Miss McCulloch spoke in Oberlin under the auspices of the Women's Self-Government League and the Y.W.C.A. "The greatest risk to democracy today," she said, "is that people like ourselves will dream away our opportunity. The issue of democracy will be determined, not on some battle-line, nor in the chancellories of the nations, nor in the hotel-lobbies of some new Geneva. The issue will be determined by the inventive and courageous citizenship of each one of us . . . Democracy is a philosophy of life, and because it is a philosophy of life, it will be a continuous process of thought and action."

Dramatic Association Plays Molière Comedy

For their second production of the year, the Oberlin Dramatic Association presented Molière's *The Hypochondriac* in Finney Chapel on March 1 and 2. The play, Molière's last, is a satire of man's foibles, especially of his over-weening anxiety to preserve health and life as ends in themselves. It was first played in Paris in 1673.

The sets were designed by two seniors: Paul Arnold and Donald Flierl. Incidental music for the production was composed and the orchestra directed by Robert Crane, '41.

The cast included Burdette Knauff, '42; Naomi Cheetham, '41; Lois Baker, '41; Barbara Lane, '43; Loren Smith, '42; Frank Harrison, '43; Warren Weldon, '40; Frank Barnhart, '40; Richard Vrooman, '41; Rod Berthoff, '42; and Jean Burrell, '40.

where Lytle generously lists many of the best texts in existence, will give the inquiring reader a hint of the enormous variety of opinions to which we have referred.

A sense of what is fitting, in the best meaning of the word, is indispensable to a writer who attempts a work of this kind. A broad knowledge of the subject, a wide experience in practical

Mummers' Club Starts from Scratch with New Show

The fourth annual all-male Mummers' Club show, *Starting from Scratch*, will go on the boards of Finney Chapel, March 28 and 29. Bert Prensky, '42, of New York City, is the author of this year's show. Leading roles have been assigned to Norman Lyle, '42; Merton Bernstein, '43; Fred Marks, '40; Paul Modlish, '43; and Spartoco DiBiasio, '40.

Almost nothing has been revealed to date about this year's production—except that it is to be a musical comedy with its setting in a mythical European kingdom. Chorus-boys are being groomed for the premiere, and the show's original music is being arranged by Allison Bell, '40.

Faculty Notes

Professor Walter N. Horton, of the Graduate School of Theology, appeared at a symposium on "Religion and Modern Society" at the University of Notre Dame on February 17. He spoke on the present position of Protestantism. A few days later he spoke at the College of the Pacific, at Stockton, California, and also at the Pacific School of Religion. He represented Oberlin College at the inauguration of Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., as the fourth President of the Pacific School of Religion.

Professor Frederick B. Artz, '16, of the History department, is author of an article on "Bonapartism and Dictatorship," published in the January *South Atlantic Quarterly*.

teaching, a sympathetic understanding of the student's perplexities, all these are among the good qualities which Victor Vaughn Lytle has achieved. Moreover, he has a plan of presentation that is at once clear cut, logical and interesting. His is not a mere catalog of rules. Every step is abundantly illustrated with authentic examples and numerous worked-out models. Conspicuous side heads lead the eye from topic to topic. Items of special interest to the scholar, as, for example, exceptional or unusual differences of opinion, are copiously treated in footnotes with author and page noted. In brief, here is a complete treatise on Strict Counterpoint, based on the best authority and handled in a fresh and attractive manner. It concludes with a chapter on the style of Palestrina, the Chorale, and the Anthem; also an excellent bibliography and index.

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ATHLETICS

Minor Sports Put on One-year Basis

In an assembly talk February 23, Dr. J. H. Nichols, Director of Athletics, announced that swimming, soccer, and fencing, heretofore two-year sports, will hereafter be one-year sports.

This means that all varsity sports are now on an equal basis and that letters in these three minor sports will now be granted for one year's participation instead of two. The change was made in response to student interest in these sports and, as Dr. Nichols pointed out, "in recognition of the long and outstanding service which Mr. Russell Jameson, Mr. Hayden Boyers, and Mr. George Willbond have given in establishing these sports."

Dr. Nichols, in reviewing the history of intercollegiate athletics at Oberlin, remarked that "in the past twelve years many changes have occurred and new emphases have been made in all phases of our program. We now have a total of ten intercollegiate sports—more than any other college in Ohio, or this section." He pointed out further that our athletic program has been planned to appeal to all sorts of participants—"our sports program is planned not only to give opportunities to the participants, but the enjoyment of watching to fellow-students."

"A recent study," continued Dr. Nichols, "showed that between 40 and 50 per cent of the men in the college are members of the intercollegiate squads. The average in many colleges and most universities is between 10 and 15 per cent. There is no question but that more successful teams may be produced by concentrating on five or six sports. Some of our traditional rivals here in this state follow this procedure and refuse to recognize and develop teams in new sports, even where there is definite student interest. However, we are subject to considerable criticism because we are not more successful in our competition with them in certain sports. There are possibly some other factors, but you can't have your cake and eat it too. You can't carry on an extensive sports program, and have all the advantages of a limited and concentrated intercollegiate set-up."

"For every Oberlin man and woman, I think both the men's and women's departments are trying to offer: some sport you enjoy, instruction if you desire it, a team to play on, fair competition with a chance to win, the opportunity to learn to play some games you

can play the rest of your life, and the opportunity to see some skillful performers in all sports and to join with all other students in a common interest."

Glen Gray Fray Tragic for Alumni

This year's varsity basketball team pounced on a readily-winded alumni squad in the annual Glen Gray Memorial Game, February 21, and beat them 60-14. The alumni host was composed of the following erstwhile stalwarts: Carl Brickley, '31; W. G. Montie, '27; Herb Meinhold, '31; Kenneth Mytinger, '38; Scotty Cooper, '36; Nate Berthoff, '19; and Lysle K. Butler, '25. John Neubauer, '30, acted as referee.

The result of this year's game was no surprise. The alumni have won only two games out of twenty (1934 and 1935). Johnny Carlisle, Fausto Addessi, and Bob DeGroff, all sophomores, paced the varsity and led in the scoring.

Basketball Season Ends as Oberlin Plays Wooster

Following a string of losses to Detroit Tech, Bowling Green, Ohio Wesleyan, and Western Reserve, Oberlin's basketball team won over Mt. Union, 37-31, on February 24. This home-game was an upset, being Oberlin's first victory over the boys from Mt. Union since 1930. Most remarkable feature of the game was the strength of Oberlin's defensive play, which prevented even Mt. Union's best scorers from making points on field-goals. Mt.

Union's score grew mostly on points made on foul-shots, but remained below the score built by an all-sophomore combination for the Yeomen.

Oberlin put the finishing touches on Wooster's state basketball championship in a game played at Warner Gym, February 29, when the Yeomen lost 41-24. When the Wooster team stepped on the floor that night they had thirty-seven consecutive Ohio Conference victories to their credit, so that the outcome was accurately forecast before the ball was thrown up for the centers. Wooster started slowly, however, and had only a six-point lead at the half. Wooster's size and aggressive defense counted for Oberlin's collapse in the second half. Quick passes and long shots did little to help Oberlin in the last minutes of the game. Wooster's passing opened up holes in Oberlin's defense and allowed the Scots to use their tall men under the basket.

Conference Titles Evade Oberlin

Oberlin's swimming team placed third in the annual Ohio Conference meet at Bowling Green on March 2. Kenyon retained the championship, and Kent State took a second, with the three teams scoring 46, 40, and 37 points respectively. Oberlin took firsts in the 100-yard free style and the 400-yard relay.

Case won the Ohio Conference fencing championship at Warner Gym on March 2 with a total of 19 points. Oberlin ran-up with 17 points. Douglas Deppe, '40, of Oberlin, won the individual foil championship for his third consecutive year. Howard Latourette, '40, of Oberlin, took the individual sabre championship. Larsen of Case won epee honors.



When Oberlin Defeated Mt. Union, 37-31

ALUMNI CLUBS

Men's Meetings Planned for April

Oberlin men in Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, New York, and probably in Buffalo, are laying plans for meetings in those alumni centers which will especially appeal to men graduates and former students. They are to be held during the spring vacation period so that present men students home from Oberlin for the holidays can also attend. At most of these meetings, alumni are bringing several high school boys as guests, especially those who have shown special interest in Oberlin College.

The Admissions Office, and the Alumni Office are cooperating with alumni in planning the meetings by supplying program features such as the quartet of the Men's Glee Club; projected pictures of men's activities at Oberlin, and campus scenes; and a student and a faculty speaker to talk about the Oberlin of today and its work. Alumni committees are at work in the centers named, elsewhere the plan is being given consideration as this is written. The meetings will take place the first week in April.

Cleveland Women

Red, White, and Blue were the decorations at the dessert bridge of the Cleveland Oberlin Women's Club on Washington's Birthday at the College Club. The bridge, planned by Mrs. Robert D. Reed (Mary Jordan, '31), Mrs. Richard Hollenbeck (Virginia McCallum, '31), Mrs. Clarence Fowlerbaugh (Helen Long, '23), and Mrs. Harry Will (Helen Thomson, '22), was a benefit for the club's scholarship fund. President Gertrude E. Nicklas, '24, is chairman of the committee which will select the girl to whom the scholarship is to be awarded. Her committee includes Mrs. Robert Reed, Miss Cassie Kelner, '04, Mrs. Robert W. Wheeler (Grace Strickland, '23), and Mrs. Winfred Uteley (Ruth Cross, '31).

Youngstown Women

Valentine decorations and talks by Miss Grace Jones and Miss Helen Buzzard on "Party Decorations" were the features of the meeting of the Youngstown Women's club on February 14, at the home of Miss Elizabeth Grindlay. Mrs. Theodore Yocom (Mary Brecht, '33) is President of the club, and Miss Charlotte Croysdale, K'32, is secretary.

Portland, Oregon

Dr., '05, and Mrs. Courtland L. Booth (Juanita Snyder, '08) entertained the Oregon alumni at their home in Portland on March 1, in honor of their guests, Rev., '15, and Mrs. Ira E. Gillet of Portuguese East Africa.

Cincinnati, Ohio

The Ohio Valley Alumni Association sponsored a lecture and discussion on world peace by Clarence Streit, author of "Union Now," given at the Walnut Hills Congregational Church on February 16. In charge of the meeting were Mrs. Alberto Shattuck (Edith Cole, '03), Mrs. Russell Hopkins (Murrelle Edwards, '08), and Miss Frances Nobis, '17.

Award of Alumni Medal

The special committee of the Alumni Association will soon start consideration of candidates for the award for notable service to Oberlin College. Alumni are urged to send names of persons (alumni or non-alumni) who should be considered for the award to the Alumni Secretary, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The medal has been awarded in the past to President Henry Churchill King, Dr. Dan F. Bradley, Professor Charles H. A. Wager, Miss Frances Hosford, Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr., Professor Charles W. Savage, and Professor Kemper Fullerton. The medal will be awarded this year only if the committee agrees upon some outstanding candidate. The award is not necessarily made each year.

Loan Fund for Women Graduates

The sum of \$250 is available for loan to a woman graduate of some experience who needs aid in the pursuit of her graduate or professional training. The money has been made available from the John Elbridge Sinclair Vocational Loan Fund. Send applications to Professor L. D. Hartson, Peters Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Akron Women

A lecture on the Opera by Mrs. H. E. Crain (Alice Sadler, '18) was the feature of the March 9 meeting of the Akron Women's Club. Mrs. Galen Roush (Ruth Coates, '34) was hostess, assisted by Mrs. Melvin Boice (Mary Fobes, '15).

Detroit, Michigan

On March 31, the members of the Detroit club will gather for a buffet supper to be followed by group attendance at the Ford Sunday Evening

Hour broadcast. Marian Anderson will be the guest artist.

"The College Looks at the Modern World"

President Wilkins' address delivered at the meeting of Oberlin alumni in New York City on February 17 roused so much comment and interest among those present at the meeting that it is being privately printed. The subject of his remarks was "The College Looks at the Modern World." The President embodies in this talk his conception of the role of the college in modern society, and the relationship of its work to man, as an individual, and in social groups; to business and industry; to economic problems; to the problem of peace; to politics and citizenship; to literature, arts and the drama; to organized religion; and to the general field of education.

His challenge to Oberlin's alumni can be obtained from the Alumni Office, Oberlin, Ohio, for 10 cents a copy.

Boston and Hartford, Connecticut

Dean Carl F. Wittke addressed meetings of the Hartford and Boston alumni clubs on February 20 and 21. Mr. Donald Burr, '27, was chairman of the Hartford meeting which had an attendance of between 40 and 50 alumni, including a few from New Haven and Middletown. Harold Wood, '23, introduced Dean Wittke, who spoke on Oberlin's present trends and aims, and the Oberlin movies were shown. The Boston meeting was held at the Harvard Faculty club, with about 100 alumni present. Tom Harris, '33, was in charge of the meeting, and Miss Hope Hibbard, and Erwin Griswold, '25, spoke briefly in addition to the Dean's talk.

Philadelphia Young Grads Dance

Recent Oberlin graduates, settled in the environs of Philadelphia, joined in a dance on the University of Pennsylvania campus on February 24. About thirty couples represented classes since 1930. June Collings, '37, accompanied the group for singing Oberlin songs.

In charge of the dance was a committee composed of Al Koch, '36; George Maxwell, '38; Bob Leighninger, '39; Ethel Jackson, '38; Carol Harris Maxwell, '39; and Helen White, '38.

The Dispossessed (Contd.)

that each tractor replaces from one to five tenant families we realize that the change is one of unusual significance. Farmers have been driven away from their land at a greater rate than ever before in this country.

The farmer had no alternative but to leave. There was no free land for cultivation, there were no jobs in the city, and relief was, and is, painfully low—in Oklahoma the average is \$3.50 a month.

The huge group of southwestern farmers who have drifted into California have not wanted to do so, but have been driven by these two inexorable forces into a migratory life from which they can't escape. Their lot is made worse by factors in the very nature of California agriculture which are inimical to their well being as a social class. The industry is seasonal and it is migratory. There are no permanent jobs and no permanent homes. There is a glutted labor market, and unemployment is more common than employment. For those migratory workers who do work as regularly as can be, the average yearly income for a family rarely exceeds \$350—and out of this must come gas and oil for the car, as well as other expenses which are not for the family directly. Not only has a class been created which is cut loose from its social ties, but that class is a poverty-stricken class, a class which requires constant outside assistance.

In California the migratory workers are met with opposition and scorn. California labor history has been one of suppression and exploitation. Orientals have been utilized in the field, and "bindle-stiffs," regular migrants who have never known home life, and whose philosophy is that of the typical hobo, have been the workers in past years. The huge farming interests—which have been investigated by the LaFollette Committee on Civil Liberties in the past several months—have attempted to treat the present group of migrants in the same fashion that former groups were treated—by smashing their union and unalterably opposing any attempts to better their situation.

There are, of course, attempts on all sides to make it easier for the migrants. The State Relief Administration aids the migrants with relief after they have been in the state over a year, and usually the migrants fall back on relief when no work is to be found. For migrants who cannot obtain relief there is the Surplus Commodity division of the Farm Security Administration, which assists destitute migrants with surplus food.

It is the Farm Security Administration, too, that helps most in the direction of housing, by having established many government camps throughout the state. These camps are available to migrants at small rental fees—there is room for the migrant's tent, and there are educational and recreational facilities available for the migrants. There are new medical facilities available to the migrants through the F. S. A.

All these efforts are in the right direction, but are barely ameliorating. The real crux of the matter is twofold: first, there must be an adequate program of resettlement in the areas from which the migrants come. This is being undertaken. Second, and most important, the migrants must win concessions from their employers, the California agriculturists, which will insure them decent wages, homes, and living conditions. At the present time the migrant worker is a factory worker. The only difference between his position and that of a worker in an Akron rubber factory is that the migrant works in the fields. He works in factories in the

fields, with all the onerous aspects of the factory, and none of the advantages. Because he has been a farmer, the migrant is an "individualist" and often refuses to face reality—the reality of dispossession and change in status. But those who are gradually waking up to the truth of the matter realize that the only real hope for the migrant is not in the attempts of the FSA, and the SRA, but in the organization of migrants into strong trades-unions.

There is a union, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, and the workers are organizing, with the bitter opposition of the Associated Farmers, a California industrialist group. It is only when the migrants through this union win concessions from their employers in the form of concrete wages, homes and living conditions that the migrants, as a social group, can change their present deplorable status. It is only when the Grapes of Wrath are trod out on the floor of the union hall that the migrants can hope to live decently, and not "like pigs."

New Life (Contd.)

"Despite the fact that puppetry has an ancient tradition, it holds a great many untouched possibilities for modern adult and juvenile entertainment if handled by creative and imaginative artists. It can be not only fine and beautiful entertainment, but really educational."

an Ivan the Fool folk-tale. I will say at once that we must be grateful to Milovsoroff for sticking to his Russian tradition. Milovsoroff is steeped in Russian folk-lore, and his theatre enshrines all its spirit, its colour, its humor, and its wisdom. In these stupid ugly days, when folk art is divorced from life and imprisoned in museums,



Evidently that was the opinion of Walter Wilkinson, who, after seeing the Milovsoroff Folk Tale Theatre, writes in his latest book "Puppets Through America:"

"On Wednesday afternoon the scene changed to Russia. Basil Milovsoroff, a Russian-born wood sculptor, but a graduate of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, exhibited in his Marionette Theatre *The Little Humpbacked Horse*,

it is a rare pleasure to see the curtain of a marionette theatre drawn and a Russian peasant room disclosed in all its brightness, and Ivan snoring on top of the stove. From that moment we lived in the genius of Russia, that genius behind the Russian Ballet, the power and warmth of rich colour, the creation of a visible, credible, ideal world—the highest art of the theatre."

OBERLIN FAMILY JOURNAL

Sang more roles with Met. than any other woman

Thelma Votipka, '16-'18 (Mrs. W. T. Hamilton), last year achieved the noteworthy record of 48 performances at the Metropolitan Opera, ranking first in the maximum number of roles sung by any woman at the Metropolitan. She achieved this record in spite of a fractured leg, and continued to sing the off-stage priestess in *Aida* while still using crutches.

She has been with the Met. since December 16, 1935, when she made her



Thelma Votipka, '16-'18

... to sing in Cleveland next month

debut as "Flora" in Verdi's *La Traviata*, a role which she frequently impersonates, dressed in a magnificent black costume given her by Lucrezia Bori, who formerly wore it as the heroine of this same popular opera.

Born in Cleveland of Czechoslovak parents, Miss Votipka studied there, earning her living and tuition by singing in church choirs and by a full-time job in a music store. Later she came to Oberlin for two years in the Conservatory, also earning part of her expenses during that time.

Later Miss Votipka went to Germany for further study, and acquired her first operatic experience with the Chicago Civic Opera from 1929 to 1932. She also sang with the American, Cosmopolitan and Philadelphia Opera Companies.

This year her work has included the "Priestess" in *Aida*; "Flora Bervoix" in *Traviata*; "Giovanna" in *Rigoletto*; "Gerhilde" in *Die Walkure*; a Milliner in *Rosenkavalier*; "Marthe" in *Faust*; "Alisa" in *Lucia di Lammermoor*; "Camille" in *Louise*; "Emilia" in

Otello; the second Norn in *Götterdämmerung*.

In this connection, Oberlin alumni are reminded of the Metropolitan Opera's campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to insure that it may continue to offer the finest in opera. Those who have heard the Met. directly, or by way of radio broadcasts, will fully appreciate its contribution to the world of music and the importance of its continued existence. At present writing about \$130,000 has already been received from its radio listeners all over the country, in small and large gifts. Send gifts directly to the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc., 654 Madison Avenue, New York City, or to the Alumni Office in Oberlin.

Oldest Graduate Was Pioneer of Far West

The colorful career of Edward A. Paddock, '72, ended on January 20 at his home in Weiser, Idaho, after a brief illness. He had been Oberlin's oldest graduate, and would have been 97 years old on March 29. During his long life after graduation from Oberlin he served as minister, home missionary, and educator. He founded or re-organized eight Congregational Churches, numerous Sunday Schools, two college preparatory schools. Since 1899 he had served as President of Intermountain Institute at Weiser.

Son of pioneer Americans, Paddock was one of the last of a group of educators and ministers who, during the rapid expansion period of the United States, was instrumental in founding schools, churches and colleges. He was the first home missionary to visit and preach in some of the mining camps in Colorado during the early days of the gold and silver rushes that made the State famous.

For nearly twenty years the young Paddock lived at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and as a boy he played with the Ringling brothers of circus fame. His father, Nathan Paddock, was a woodsman and part owner of a sawmill. At an early age the son learned to swing an axe with the best.

After a brief period of service with the Union Army during the Civil War, young Paddock decided, largely through the influence of his mother, to enter college. With less than \$8 in his pocket, he enrolled in the third year preparatory course at Oberlin in 1869. His ability to use the buck saw and axe, and a rugged constitution, enabled him to work his way through Oberlin, graduating in 1872. He then trained for the

ministry at Union Theological Seminary and at the Oberlin School of Theology.

He amazed his first parishioners at South Haven, Michigan, when, shortly after his arrival, the new minister went into the forest, felled trees, hauled the logs to the sawmill with a yoke of oxen to provide lumber for the new church building for his congregation. The building erected then is still standing in re-modeled form.

Four years later Paddock went to Leadville, Colorado, to organize and build a church. From nearby Manitou one day came Miss Martha Eledice Darrow, a school teacher, to help the new minister with an "Old Folks' Concert," staged to raise funds for the new church building. Her playing and singing won the hearts of everyone, and especially that of the young missionary. They were married in October, 1882, at her home in Chicago.

In the years immediately following his marriage, Paddock organized new churches in Illinois; then returned to Denver, Colorado, to serve the West Denver Congregational Church. He still felt the call of the Far West, however. And since Oberlin days he had dreamed of a school where every girl or



Edward A. Paddock, '72

... was Gold Rush missionary

boy who would work for them might receive an education and a trade, no matter what financial handicaps might stand in the way.

After a term of service in Denver, the Paddocks went westward to Weiser, Idaho, then a small town at the western end of the Gem State and at the approximate center of the vast inter-mountain area between the ranges of the Rockies. Here a Congregational Church was founded, and a building erected. Then came the school.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 2)

AMONG THE ALUMNI

1868

Mrs. Leander Linsley (Sarah Partridge), '64-'65, died in Fairfield, Illinois, June 5, 1938.

1869

Mrs. Frances C. Steele Pratt died December 1, 1939, at the home in Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California, of her daughter, Miss Helen Steele Pratt, '06, and her brother, Edward Steele, '72-'77, who survive her. Mrs. Pratt was ninety-two years old in 1939 and was the last living member of her class. She attended all alumni gatherings until the last two years, since when she had been partially confined to the house. She had always been a useful member of society, and was a highly valued member of the local church. The Frances Steele Pratt Missionary Society of the United Church in Eagle Rock was named for her. The church and Oberlin Alumni Association honored her with a Memorial Service on December 10. Mrs. Pratt was the daughter of James Steele, O.T.S. '40, and was named for his first wife, Frances Cochran Steele, '40. Her mother was Minerva McCounouhey Steele, '45.

X-1871

Charles C. Kenyon, '67-'68, died at his home in Medina, Ohio, on February 25. He was born in a log cabin and lived most of his life in the same vicinity. He is survived by two sons, seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. He was instrumental in founding churches and was a regular attendant at church services until recently.

1873

Mrs. Francis K. Ball (Mary Jane Nettleton) died in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 7. Mrs. Ball received her M. A. degree from Oberlin in 1882, was assistant principal of the woman's department from 1881 to 1884, and taught in the preparatory department from 1877 to 1888.

1877

Reverend DeWitt Clinton Eggleston, '73-'74, died December 10, at the home of his son, DeWitt Carl Eggleston, in Mt. Vernon, New York. He would have been 91 years old in January and had been active and vigorous to the day of his death. His wife, Mary Kennedy Eggleston, '74, died in 1924. In addition to his son he is survived by a granddaughter and a great granddaughter.

1882

Arthur Winthrop Burt died December 31, at the Home Inn Sanitarium in Ontario, California, following a long illness. Familiarly and fondly known to many as "Squire" Burt, he was a retired attorney and took an active part in the electrical development of the Ontario community in its early days. A native of New York, Mr. Burt went to California in the early '90s, after having taught school for several years at Hilo, Hawaii. He was manager of the Ontario and San Antonio Heights railway until it became part of the Pacific Electric system, and then turned to the practice of law. He is survived by two sons and a sister, Mrs. Oliver Duvall (Frances Billings), '89, of Claremont, California.

1885

Mrs. Hugh B. Clement (Anna Bonar) died January 1, at Howell, Michigan, after a three months' illness due to a fractured hip.

Dr. John M. P. Metcalf has resigned the clerkship of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., after nearly eighteen years of service.

1887

Mrs. James E. Pershing (Frances Spear), after serving as "Mother" to the boys of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, for seventeen years, has retired and is now making her home in Topeka.

Miss Ella Cook is spending the winter in Los Angeles, California, with Miss Mary Chamberlin, '81-'00, a fellow teacher at Fisk University.

Robert G. Clapp has been re-elected for another two-year term as Mayor of Mentor, Ohio.

Dr. Howard Hyde Russell served as Court herald, November 13, when the trial of "Beverage B. Alcohol" was staged in Cleveland Public Hall. He is actively working for the temperance cause through the production of this dramatic trial.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLennan Gallup has returned to her former home in Morgantown, West Virginia, after several years' residence in Columbus, Ohio.

1888

Mr., '94 and Mrs. Isaac Terborgh (Lillie Thompson) are spending the winter at Penny Farms, Florida, after

a visit with their children in Washington, D. C., during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Burt (Anna Gurney) will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on March 26.

1889

Mrs. Adolf A. Berle (Mary Augusta Wright) died in Oberlin on February 7, following a stroke. Mrs. Berle had been visiting her sister, Miss Etta Wright, '93, at the time she was taken ill. She was the daughter of Dr. George Frederick Wright, for many years a member of the faculty of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology. Following her graduation, Mrs. Berle taught for a year at an Indian School at Oahe, South Dakota. She was married to Dr. Berle, '87, in 1891. She is survived by her husband, four children, and two sisters, Miss Etta Wright, and Miss Helen Wright, '02.

Mrs. Wilbert H. Gustin (Harriet Cumming) was planning to come to Oberlin last June for the reunion when she fell on the stairs at her son's home in Chicago and broke her ankle. She took a plane back to Boston and has made a fine recovery.

1890

Mrs. Benjamin A. Dean (Eloise Partridge) is now living in Berea, Kentucky, with her daughter, Mrs. Frances Dean Shaw, x'29. Mrs. Dean expects to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the class in June.

E. Milton Fairchild died December 27, in Washington, D. C. He had been ill for the past seven years. Mr. Fairchild had been interested in Character Education all his life and was Director of Instruction at the National Institute of Moral Instruction from 1908 to 1916 and was Chairman of the Character Education Institute of Washington, D. C. He was a public lecturer and the author of many pamphlets on character education, among them "Worthwhile Objectives of Life."

1891

Gifts of \$10,000 each to La Rabida Jackson Park sanitarium and the Chicago Home for Incurables were given recently by R. T. Miller, Jr. The gift to the sanitarium is in addition to other grants he has made for the maintenance of the Etta Fraser Miller room.

Edw. Hardy Abbott, '84-'91, an attorney in Chicago for 45 years, died February 6, at his home in Chicago Heights. Mr. Abbott served in the World War and was a member of the American Legion. He is survived by his brother, Homer Abbott, '88.

1892

For the past three months, *Charles C. Kirkpatrick* has been a special consultant for the St. Lawrence seaway survey, assisting in gathering economic data and in preparation of analyses of various commodities suitable for shipment via that waterway when improved for navigation of sea-going vessels.

1893

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Savage, and Edward A. Miller, '89, are spending about a month in St. Petersburg, Florida.

1894

Miss *Genena Miller* is one of Cleveland's veteran secretaries. She went to work for the Society for Savings Bank in 1911 and today is its second stenographer. She is in charge of the Society's banking-by-mail department, and handles the correspondence which requires special care.

1895

At the 1939 session of the Summer Institute at Wellesley College, *Alfred D. Sheffield*, Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley, and Mr. Henry Wise, a leading counsel for New England labor, organized a special round table on labor relations to which they brought three outstanding employers with their personnel directors, three officials of national unions, regional organizers both of the A. F. of L. and of the C. I. O., the Administrator for New England of the National Labor Board, and two authorities from the Harvard School of Business Administration. Their discussions were devoted to the forms of operating set-up and procedure by which unions could achieve not only their protective functions as against sub-standard terms and conditions of work, but new constructive functions in developing the conduct of industry on a high level of relationships. One outcome of these meetings was an expressed desire for advances in cooperative methods of problem-solving between union officials and company executives and technicians. Mr. Sheffield is therefore engaged at present in preparing analyses and discussion-plans to be used in training-conferences on problems of several types which recur in mass-production plants. This material will figure in another round table of industrialists which has been asked for as a feature of next summer's Institute.

(from the *Wellesley Magazine* of December, 1939.)

1897

Dr. *Reuben Myron Strong*, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy at Loyola University Medical School in Chicago, is the author of a Bibliography

of Birds, in three parts, two parts of which have been published by the Field Museum of Chicago. The third part is now in press.

1898

Herbert G. Kribs died on December 10 at his home in Upper Darby, Pa. In recent years he had been on the staff of the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1900 to 1903 he was in settlement work in New York City; from 1904 to 1908 he held a pastorate in Chestnut Hill Station, Pa. From then until 1918 he was an assistant at the University of Pennsylvania, when he went to the Hahnemann School of Science as Professor of Biology. In 1923 he went to India to teach Zoology at the Ewing Christian College, returning some ten years later to resume teaching duties at the University of Pennsylvania.

1904

Miss *Leila Fraser Bon* and *John H. Angle* were married on February 24, in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

1907

Mrs. *Myrtle B. Lyman*, wife of *Carroll S. Lyman*, died in Toledo from respiratory paralysis. She is survived by her husband, her son, *Richard*, '38, her parents, and a sister.

"Red River in the Night," a new composition by *Deane Shure*, had its premiere performance at a concert by the Washington, D. C., A Cappella Choir on March 11, at Constitution Hall. *Robert Metcalf*, '22, is a member of the choir.

When *Edward Everett Horton*, famous screen comedian, played in Washington, D. C., last January in the play, "Springtime for Henry," he was entertained by his Oberlin classmate, *Judge Ernest Van Fossan*, '09, and again by his former Oberlin roommate, *Deane Shure*, '07. Mr. Horton studied in the preparatory department at Oberlin from 1904 to 1908. The Van Fossan's party started out as a small tea, but ended up as a reception for some 300 persons. The receiving line is reported to have lasted practically all afternoon, with Mr. Horton as smilingly pleasant at 6 o'clock as he was at 4.

1909

"The Pattern of Music," by *George S. Dickinson*, has recently been published by Vassar College as one of a series of publications in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. Dr. Dickinson will give an advanced course in music history at the 1940 Harvard University Summer School and will supervise the research of individual graduate students. Dr. Dickinson is chairman of the Department of Music at Vassar.

1910

Mrs. *Philip C. King* (*Zoe Marts*) died at her home in Topeka, Kansas, on February 22, after a long illness. Mrs. King taught in Chillicothe, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from the time of her graduation until her marriage in 1917 to Dr. King, '10. They moved to Topeka in 1930 when Dr. King was named president of Washburn College. She is survived by her husband, who is the son of former Oberlin president *Henry C. King*, two children, her mother, a brother, *Arnaud Marts*, '10, President of Bucknell University, and an aunt.

Robert Mickey, son of Mr., '12, and Mrs. *Robert Mickey* (*Laura Anderegg*) played in the Civic Auditorium in Kalamazoo, Michigan, with the orchestra of the Western State Teachers College where he is a student. He is the first clarinet soloist with the orchestra. His grandmother is Mrs. *Mary Swift Anderegg*, '85.

1912

Elmer C. Henderson, former coach of the Detroit Lions, returned to Southern California and collegiate football when he became head football coach at Occidental College in Los Angeles. Mr. Henderson has been a coach at Seattle, the University of Southern California, Tulsa University, and with the Los Angeles Bulldogs.

1913

Robert E. Burnside, husband of *Ethel Beacham Burnside*, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Pennsylvania, at the November election and took the oath of office for a ten-year term on January 1. Mrs. Burnside continues the practice of law as a member of their firm which is now *Moninger and Burnside*.

Mrs. *Harold N. Fowler* (*Mary Blackford*) had a bird bath on exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., during February and the first week of March. Four panels in bas-relief of the life of a bird are framed in a simple square pedestal which supports a recessed circular basin.

1914

From November until May, Oberlin alumni who are motoring on the east coast of Florida will find hospitality to the extent of a cup of Chinese tea awaiting them at The Camel's Bell Shop, at Ormond Beach, presided over by Miss *Mary Bartholomew*. This shop is a branch of the famous one in Peking, China, owned by Miss *Helen Burton*, x'13.

Russell Jelliff, Director of the Cleveland Neighborhood Settlement, spoke to the Oberlin students at assembly on February 16. His talk was in connection with the performance by the Gilpin Players of Miss Shirley Graham's, 34, new play, "I Gotta Home."

1915

Miss Charlotte Weatherill and Roland I. Bosworth were married in San Francisco, California, on January 27. Mrs. Bosworth is a graduate of the Princee school in Boston and held a position with one of San Francisco's leading department stores. Mr. Bosworth attended Tome Preparatory school and Beloit College. He is a director of the First National bank of Elgin, Illinois, where the couple will live.

1916

Rev. and Mrs. Dascomb Forbush (Anne Ramsey, '15) have moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, from East Orange, New Jersey. He has assumed his duties as new pastor of the First Congregational Church.

1917

The mother of Miss Mary E. Andrews died in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 16.

1918

Miss Mary McClure returned from China last June, her third furlough in twenty-one years, and expects to go back to Shansi this summer, sailing early in July. The Japanese occupation has meant that their work has been changed somewhat in character, but it has continued in all departments.

1921

Dr. Harlan G. Metcalf of Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, had to climb a tree hurriedly when an enraged wounded wild boar charged a party of archery hunters in Cherokee National Forest. Dr. Darwin A. Hindman, '18, of the University of Missouri, had shot the boar which weighed nearly 300 pounds, but he, too, was forced up a tree when the last of his arrows failed to stop the boar.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Hamilton took her Omaha North High debaters to the Doane College Tournament in Crete, Nebraska. Dr. Bryan Stoffer, '18, is President of Doane College.

1922

Mrs. Alden H. Emery (Dorothy Radde) has had two presentations of her recent compositions, "Melodrama" and "The Witches of Salem" by the National Ballet of Washington, D. C., under the direction of Lisa Gardiner. Her son, Alden, Jr., is student director of the band at Montgomery Blair Senior High School.

1924

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Stocker (Gene Noble, '27) have a new member for their "Boys Town". He was named for his father. Mr. Stocker is affiliated with the Quaker Petroleum Company of Omaha, Nebraska, as Sales Manager. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Houck spent a week-end with them recently.

Professor David Heydenburk, in his third year as instructor in the Music Department of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, is director of the Biola Trumpeters, who have recently completed a transcontinental tour.

1925

Dr. Eleanor Hamilton is running a hospital of her own in the Kentucky mountains at Myra, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clark (Mary Sedgwick) announce the birth of their second daughter on July 25, 1938. Her name is Barbara Louise.

Russell N. Sullivan has joined the faculty of the College of Law of the University of Illinois. Mr. Sullivan formerly taught physical education at Northwestern University, before studying law at the University of Illinois and Columbia. He has done extensive study in the field of the regulation of interstate motor carriers. His special interest at present is in public law subjects. Before going to Illinois, he was a member of the faculty of the College of Law in the University of Louisville. Mrs. Sullivan was Margaret Clink, former faculty member of the School of Music at Illinois.

Dr. Harold F. Lee, Dean of the College of Education of Wilberforce University, was a contributor to the January issue of the *Journal of Negro Education* with an article entitled "A Democratic Educational Program for a Socially Backward Cultural Region." Dr. Lee plans to undertake a post-doctoral research project in Cultural Regionalism, emphasizing the Middle States.

1926

John von Blum, Oberlin lawyer, has announced his candidacy for prosecuting attorney of Lorain county, subject to the Democratic primary in May. Mr. von Blum received his law training at the Law School of the University of Michigan and Western Reserve University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1929.

Miss Ruth E. Grosz was married on December 16, to Philip F. Sherman. Mr. Sherman is a graduate of Carleton College with the class of 1919 and of Harvard Law School. He is a trustee of Carleton College and is an assistant Attorney General of Minnesota. They are living in Minneapolis.

Miss Verna Christophel and J. Archie Riggs were married December 15, at Mishawaka, Indiana, where they are now making their home.

1927

Miss Sarah Butts is studying at the University of Chicago and is living at the International House.

Mark Eccles, associate professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded a Huntington Library fellowship for a year's study at the institution at San Marino, California. The fellowship is awarded in recognition of outstanding abilities and is in its field comparable to the Guggenheim fellowship.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Johnson (Florence Kane), x'27, announce the birth of a daughter in November.

Mrs. Raymond W. Greene (Wilhelmina Freeman), x'27, has sent a portfolio of her sketches of subtropical flowers to the Oberlin library. She would like to see any Oberlin alumni who get to Winter Park, Florida.

1928

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Glenn (Alice Louise Smith) have a ten months' old son. They are living in Waukegon, Illinois.

Louis Peirce presided at a meeting of the Cleveland Foreign Affairs Council on February 16, at which Professor



Oberlin looks forward to an active spring term. It is our purpose to contribute in every way possible to the sound development of the community and will appreciate the opportunity of assisting any citizen in making his plans come true



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Oscar Jaszi of the Oberlin Political Science Department spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mosher (Harriet Johnson, '27) have moved to Oberlin, where Mr. Mosher is taking over the Oberlin Printing Company and the editorship of the Oberlin News-Tribune. Since 1938, Mr. Mosher has been advertising manager of the Janesville, Wisconsin, *Gazette*. Mr. Mosher's father and mother were both Oberlin students, the former attending the Academy in 1890 and 1891, and the latter, (Jessie Adams) the Conservatory from 1889 to 1891. Mrs. Mosher's grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Silas F. Millikan (Mary Jane Andrews) of the classes of 1855 and 1857 respectively. Her mother was Marjorie Millikan, '98.

1929

Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Raymond (M. Lois Hauschildt) announce the arrival of their first child, David, on January 13. They have recently completed a new home, and are highly pleased with both additions.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Engstrom (Virginia Kane) are living in Evanston, Illinois, where Mr. Engstrom is studying in the Worsham College of Embalming.

Since 1935, Miss Elizabeth Foley has been in settlement work in New York City. Until last fall she was Director of Girls Work at Union Settlement. In October she took the position of Executive Director of the Goddard Neighborhood Center which is at the corner of two major streets (First Avenue and 34th), just a block from the East River and its piers. She writes, "It is a district of contrasts. Much less picturesque than distinctively foreign sections of the city, it nevertheless harbors many of the same social and economic problems. 34th Street is noted as a business center and boasts the Empire State Building. But over here near the river many families are still on relief; we have old law tenements in our midst; and there is little play space. There is accordingly much work for such social agencies as ours." For the past three summers Miss Foley has been director of the Union Settlement camp for girls, located in the Palisades Interstate Park. This year she plans to spend the summer at the Goddard camp near Westport, Connecticut. She received the Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr in 1937. She would be glad to see friends when their travels bring them to New York.

1930

Miss Freda Follansbee spent the summer on the Pacific Coast, traveling through the three coast states and British Columbia. She is in her fifth

Family Journal (Contd.)

For a time, day classes were held in a room of the church. Later, on a tract of land obtained on the "bench," an elevated sagebrush plateau behind the town, frame buildings were erected for the Weiser College and Academy. The school prospered, and interest in it grew throughout the East. It was Mr. Paddock's idea that it should be conducted almost exclusively for the benefit of young people too poor to pay tuition. Some of his associates, however, believed that charges should be levied. This difference of opinion caused Mr. Paddock to resign, and to establish the Idaho Industrial Institute on another tract of land near by. The older Academy continued to operate for a time, but finally closed.

In the fall of 1896, Mr. Paddock suffered, in the death of his wife, one of the most tragic losses of his life. Wearing by family, church and school cares, she had gone to rest with relatives, but succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on her way back home.

The Institute opened for pupils in the fall of 1900. Associated with the principal founder were the late Jane Slocum, and the late Thomas P. Maryatt. The first rude buildings were soon replaced by permanent structures of concrete, built mainly by student labor. The enterprise flourished for nearly 35 years; more than 2,000 acres of land were acquired, several hundred of which were irrigated; shops and other structures were built to house the various school activities. It was one of the first vocational schools in the entire west.

In 1900, the year of the Institute's opening, Mr. Paddock married Mrs. Elizabeth Sommers of Olivet, Michigan.

year at Conneaut, Ohio, where she has five grade schools, a Junior High, a Junior Church Choir, and piano students to keep her busy.

Donald L. Baker sailed from Hoboken on March 2, on S. S. Exbrook for post with Messrs. Martin & Company of Calcutta, India. He will establish an air conditioning branch in Delhi. Mr. Baker was formerly with the Carrier distributing company in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Gladieux announce the birth of their second son, Russell Victor, on February 14. Their other son is three years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis W. Barber (Dorothy Grosser, '32) are now living in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Barber is Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Tulane University.

For nearly twenty-seven years she worked with him, teaching music at the Institute, assisting him on his eastern trips to raise money for the school, and maintaining a home for the three children at Weiser. In 1927, she suffered a stroke from which she never recovered, and she died in December of that year.

In August, 1931, Mr. Paddock married Miss Sarah Bly of North Syracuse, N. Y., who survives him, as do the children of his first marriage: Mrs. Arthur H. Morgan of Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. H. T. Davenport of Spokane, Wash.; and Paul Darrow Paddock of Chicago. Services for Mr. Paddock were held Tuesday, January 23, from the Congregational Church in Weiser which he built in 1893, and he was buried in the Weiser cemetery.

New play by Oberlin alumna opens in Finney Chapel

The world premiere of a new play by an Oberlin graduate, Shirley Graham, '34 (A.M. '35), occurred in Finney Chapel on Saturday, February 17, when the Gilpin Players, famous troupe of negro actors, presented "I Gotta Home." Miss Graham is now studying at the Yale School of Drama on a Rosenwald Scholarship, where she is working for a doctor's degree in fine arts, drama and music.

She has written an opera, "Tom Tom," which was presented in the Cleveland Stadium recently, and another play will shortly be produced by the Yale University theatre.

After leaving Oberlin, Miss Graham taught for two years in the Department of Fine Arts at Tennessee State College, and later was supervisor of the negro unit of the Federal Theatre in Chicago.

1931

Miss Alice M. Clement accepted a position as department head of occupational therapy in the Toledo Society for Crippled Children in October.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon Poole (Mary Bosshart) announce the arrival of Mary Hamilton Poole on January 30, in Maplewood, New Jersey.

Dr., '29, and Mrs. Harold F. Wherley (Wimona Jack) announce the birth of their second child, Benjamin Jack, on November 2. He is the grandson of Mrs. G. N. Jack (Dell Close, '95).

1932

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Longman announce the birth of Robert Arthur Longman on February 23, in Rochester, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Thomas announce the birth of their first child, Edward Hays Thomas, on February 14, in Lima, Ohio.

1933

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Craig (*Ruth DuMars*) announce the birth on Christmas Day of a daughter, Janet Elizabeth.

Cassius W. Gould, Jr., is in his third year as director of music at the Millersburg Military Institute, Millersburg, Kentucky. He is directing the school band and glee club and has a fine boy's sextet which has made many successful radio appearances.

1935

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Bouwman (*Charmian Sass*) have moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Their daughter, Millicent, celebrated her first birthday last New Year's Eve.

Miss Mary Carolyn Copus and *Russell S. Brown* were married on August 19, in Delphos, Ohio. Mrs. Brown is a graduate of Bowling Green State University with the class of 1939. Mr. Brown is plant auditor at the research laboratories of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss *Lucile Worden* and *Glen Arnold Whisler* were married in December in Findlay, Ohio. For the past two years Mrs. Whisler has been a teacher in the high school at North Bloomfield, Ohio. Mr. Whisler is a graduate of Findlay college with the class of 1934. He re-

ceived the master's degree in social administration from Ohio State University in 1935 and is now field representative for the National Red Cross of Florida. They will make their home in Orlando. Among out of town guests at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Yeaton (*Ethel Kitch*, '06).

Miss *Jeannette Wright* and *Robert Galambos* were married December 30, in Wilmette, Illinois. They are living in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Charles H. Finney is teaching Theory and Piano in North Texas State Teachers College, in Denton, Texas.

Ellsworth Morse, Jr., is employed on the Detroit Staff of Arthur Andersen and Company, accounts and auditors.

1936

Miss *Carolyn Kelsey* is working on her M.A. degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The engagement of *Miss Arline Donat* to *Parker J. Schafer* of Akron, Ohio, has been announced. Mr. Schafer is a graduate of Wittenberg College.

Mrs. *Charles Miller* (*Elizabeth Crowell*) was presented in a joint recital at the chapel of Lehigh University on February 18. Among Oberlin graduates attending were *Miss Mary DeSchweinitz*, *Miss Adele Dunlop* and *Miss Alice Blodgett*.

Miss *Ruth E. Franklin* and *William A. Cameron* were married February 24, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss *Elizabeth Masslich*, '36, and *Merle Wyld* were married February 17, in Evanston, Illinois. They will live in Chicago.

1937

Fred Brewster has completed his work as one of the Associate Editors of the *Railway Engineering and Maintenance Cyclopaedia* and has returned to the staff of *American Builder* as assistant market research director and promotion manager. His job is to write the house advertising for papers like *Printers Ink*, handle direct-mail promotion, prepare news releases, attend to details of convention exhibits, and participate in field market surveys of home building activity and trends.

Miss *Barbara Mearns* has just taken a position as Children's Librarian at the library of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

1938

Albert Buchanan, second year student at Union Theological Seminary, is minister of the Manhasset Congregational Church, on Long Island.

Macon Cowles is assistant Y.M.C.A. Secretary at the City College of New York.

Miss *Betty Lou McClenahan* and *John Paschke* were married on August 19, in Sharon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Paschke has a teaching assistantship in Sociology at the University of Minnesota where he is working toward his doctor's degree.

Miss *Dorothy Stevens* has accepted a position as Assistant Supervisor of Music in Westfield, Massachusetts.

Rev. Joseph L. Mihelic, B.D. '38, recipient of the seminary's Monroe Fellowship, is a candidate for the doctor's degree at the University of Chicago Divinity School.

The engagement of *Miss Georgiana Quackenbush* to *Clinton Rensing* of Tonawanda, New York, has been announced. Mr. Rensing attended the University of Buffalo and Piedmont College in Georgia.

Miss *Elizabeth Upton* is one of the art associates on the staff of a new publication, "Beau," first issued in February in Washington, D. C.

Alfred E. Partridge, who is studying for the M.A. degree at the University of Michigan, is teaching a class in speech this semester.

1939

Miss *Helen Strassburger* returned to Oberlin to be guest soloist with the Men's Glee Club at their 60th anniversary concert. Miss Strassburger is teaching at the Andrews School in Willoughby, Ohio.

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Letters (Continued)

her winnings, or has she done the opposite? Has she ever indulged in pogroms like those that are routine today in Germany, and that Germany would like to see routine in every corner of the globe? Has she ever been responsible for creating anti-Semitism in this country, as Germany is doing at this moment?

You say, "I am not disturbed about Hitler over-running Europe." The civilized people in Germany itself began by saying that themselves when Hitler was still a beer-hall demagogue, and did little actual to halt his rise; and people, in Germany and out of it, have been saying it ever since, until now. And people in this country are still saying it, though hundreds of thousands of human beings have already died because of Hitler, and millions are being put through tortures worse than death (More than 250,000 Jews alone have died in Poland since September 1, through the bombings of cities—the heroic German bombers worked particularly hard on Jewish quarters of the Polish cities they leveled—and through typhus, pneumonia, starvation, and exposure when shipped around in open cattle cars). So far as I can see, the only reason that Hitler is stopped at the moment is that Britain and France went to war—as they said they would if Hitler invaded Poland. I do not remember their ever having promised to go to the physical aid of Poland. It would have been very difficult, except by sea; and Hitler had taught both France and England to believe that the moment war was declared, London and Paris would be bombed to extinction, as a starter, and the British Fleet would be destroyed from air and the bottom of the sea. As for Poland, the only chance she would have had of defending herself would have been through a Maginot line of her own, like France's, Czechoslovakia's, and Finland's. But she thought wars were over for a while when she gained her freedom after the World War, and she put her money and energy into building Gdynia from scratch, and industrializing herself. No matter how unspeakable Poland was in your opinion (remember, she had been "dominated" by Germany and Russia for many years!) she had made real progress even in these last chaotic twenty years—and surely Germany has not bettered her condition, to put it mildly! Her food disappeared with the arrival of the "master race" and her fellow marauders, the Russians—as the food always disappears for good when the Germans move into their successive "lebensraums."

And I wonder if you could say "I am not disturbed about Hitler over-running Europe" if you were a Scandinavian today, or a Finn being slaughtered by Russian bombs and with Germany preventing any aid from reaching you—or if you were a Dutchman or Belgian, having to spend millions every few weeks in mobilization because Hitler might invade you at any moment; or if you were in Switzerland, with all your bridges mined, your hotels empty, and your country full of Nazi termites, or "rats in the larder," as the Danes call them.

I do not call myself a British propagandist. I am not Jewish, and do not come under your heading of "Jewish propagandists." (Incidentally, I have had Jewish friends for years, intimate friends from all walks of life, and I could count on the fingers of one hand the "atrocity" stories I have heard from them, during all these years that Hitler has been in power. The most terrible things I have heard about the Nazis have come from their own lips, by radio or press dispatch or direct quotation from their writings, and from Christian sources, and direct from members of the American Committee for Christian Refugees, with which I have been working, as well as from people like Hubertus zu Loewenstein and the Manns.) I am, like you, of British and Dutch extraction, of the original American vintage. Twelve of my forebears fought in the revolution, two of my great aunts were hung

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PHONE 164

as witches at Salem. I represent, as I take it for granted you do, no one but myself. And I think the kind of opinions you have and advocate are the stuff that will eventually make a victory for the Nazis possible; and the more people who think as you do and act accordingly, the easier and quicker the victory.

Katharine S. Hayden Salter (1918)

On a Japanese Embargo

Toledo, Ohio.

February 22, 1940.

Dear Carroll:

I noticed in the last issue of the *Alumni Magazine* articles in connection with the Sino-Japanese war, urging the alumni of Oberlin to write their Senators and Representatives in connection with the question.

I am enclosing herewith a letter received from the Japan Foreign Trade Bureau in Chicago under date of January 2, together with copy of my reply. I have sent copies of this correspondence to our Ohio Senators, also to Senator King of Idaho and Senator Key Pittman and several of our Representatives urging that they vote for a complete embargo on all military supplies for Japan

G. A. Vradenburg, '10

(COPY)

Toledo, Ohio

January 24, 1940.

Mr. Suejoro Ogawa
1500 Tribune Tower,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ogawa:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 2, enclosing a booklet prepared by your (Japan Foreign Trade) Bureau, which I have read with interest.

- * Whitman's Candies
- * Sheaffer Life-time Pens
- * Early American "Old Spice"
- * Lucien LeLong
- * Yardley's
- * Bourjois
- * Corday

Toiletries



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While I appreciate the volume of trade between Japan and the United States, I think you are aware of the adverse sentiment in this country in connection with the unholy war which Japan is waging against China; a war so brutal and inhuman that it beggars description.

I also appreciate that the military forces in Japan have been able to convince themselves that this war is justified from their point of view. I cannot, nor can anyone with whom I have discussed the matter, many of whom are intimately acquainted with the Japanese people, bring myself to believe that the Japanese people themselves favor this brutal conflict. I have many friends among the Japanese people and I have a great admiration for the people of Japan, but when it comes to approving this mass murder of innocent peace-loving Chinese every fibre in my body rebels.

In saying this, I am voicing the thoughts of my entire acquaintance, and thousands whom I do not know personally

A compilation of trade statistics is not the answer. I am certain the people of this country are solidly of the opinion that the ultimate aim of Japan is far beyond the domination of China and a complete stopping, if necessary, of trade between this country and Japan is not too high a price to pay for preventing the overthrow of China by the military forces of Japan.

You have asked for my frank opinion and I am giving it herewith

Yours truly,

G. A. Vradenburg

Note: This new department of the *Oberlin Alumni Magazine* will be continued in future issues whenever letters of general interest to alumni are received by the Editor. Further communications are invited.



Recommended Reading

Men and women of means are urged to read this thorough explanation of the Cleveland Trust method of trust administration. It offers relief from the detail of property and income management, including problems of investment, taxes and other burdensome matters

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